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CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, MARCH 2, 1862

THE MOVEMENT ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

We have full and complete explanation of the mystery that at first pertained to the order of Secretary Stanton, relating to the publication of military news ... give information to the enemy ... belief that it was but ... in its bearing, and later comes ... announcement to that effect, ... still remains sufficiently in force, ... to serve as a check upon that un... of newspaper enterprise which ... calculated to further the purposes ... than the ends of the Federal ...

There can be no longer any ... was promulgated ... on Tuesday. On the pre... we now learn, a most impor... and change in the lines of ... on the Potomac really took place, ... division crossed the river at ... by a pontoon bridge, and ... the advance posts of the ... made only feeble resistance, ... in occupation of a strong posi... London Heights commanding ... of the river at the point ... the Shenandoah empties into ... Gen. Banks also holds ... and Bolivar, giving our right ... hold on the sacred soil of Vir... There will be no Ball's Bluff about ... This movement was of such ... that it took place under Gen. ... own eye. Our forces now rest ... immediate vicinity of the enemy at ... where it is said the rebel left ... Gen. Jackson and Kirby ... been recently reinforced. The ... of Gen. Banks is now most favor... the security of operations for the ... the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, ... means something more than ... defensive measure. Secretary ... doubtless desired as long as possi... this information from general ... and our Washington dis... that it met with his ... approval the publication of the ... in the New York papers of ... the 28th, received in dispatches via ... The Federal armies are pre... operations in Virginia of which ... achievements are a brilliant ... the movement of Banks, as it ... a speedy forerunner. The loy... will not deserve that name if it ... to second the plans of our ... that discreet reticence which ... has proven the best aid to mili...

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

... OF THOMAS HOOD—Complete in ... The Aldine Edition, George P. ... New York, N. Y., 1862. Vol. 1. S. C. ... Chicago.

... By John Brown, M. D. Boston. ... Fields, 1862. S. C. Griggs & Co.

... MANY KEYS—O. W. Holmes. 1862. ... Fields, Boston. S. C. Griggs & Co.

... John G. Saxe. Ticknor & Fields, ... S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago.

... ON GUN SHOT WOUNDS—J. B. ... 1862. S. C. Griggs & Co.

... has laid its heavy hand upon ... makers, and only the standard and ... can brave the pressure. The ... volumes that is being put forth is ... There is no encouragement for ... of trashy works, and many would ... have had their time in the manu... is impossible, however, to look at ... book trade are doing, and not feel ... seeing that the presses are at ... literature of the best class, in ... creditable additions are ... on the shelves and counters. ... from S. C. Griggs & Co., as ... the above list, demonstrates this. ... no small confidence in the ability ... of the public to sustain an ... enterprise, when a series like the ... of Thomas Hood's works is ... and it is in the very best of ... George P. Putnam. It is the first ... edition of Hood's works, and in me... is worthy of an author ... will live among many generations ... yet to come. Mr. Macaulay's New ... will be very likely to find the ... and the Song of the Shirt on ... The first volume is re... Messrs. Griggs & Co., and the re... will rapidly follow.

... Edinburgh Physician wields a graceful ... has a heart gushing with quick and ... sympathies. His "Spare Hours," ... the duties of his profession, will ... and profitably the spare hours ... of his American readers.

... reputation of Holmes was established ... "Atlantic" became an institution, ... Magazine has served most widely ... the writer of some of its most ... contributions to hosts of readers— ... "Songs in Many Keys," is ... of the choice poetical gems that ... admired by the readers of the At... together with others not before pub... It is a charming little volume.

... many admirers of his quick and ... and will be widely welcomed ... galaxy of "Blue and Gold." It is ... in uniform with quite a shelf ... companions, well selected and ... each other's company. It has be... favorite edition with a large share of ... public.

... the list of military works timely ... events, none are of more value ... which have for their mission the ... of science, tending to diminish ... in our armies, and lessen as far as ... of the surgeon may, the horrors of ... of the military hospital. A thin ... above noted, will be found of ... specialty chosen by the writer.

Promotions.

... are reaping their rewards. H. N. ... of this city, late Sergeant in Taylor's ... since the battle of Donelson, in ... gallant service, been promoted ... Second Lieutenancy in compa... Battery, 2d regiment Illinois ... is richly entitled to his honors, ... all the more valuable because he has ...

... Rumsey, also of Chicago, of com... regiment Light Artillery, has also ... from the Junior Second Lieu... the Senior Second Lieutenancy of ... another advancement which is ... during in the presence of the ... position won by hard work and ... on the day of the great victory! ... promotions are of the sort which we ... frequently note as the contest goes ... courage and industry have their ... rewards, and officers who will ... way to victory will not be found ...

...'s Fair—Our Government Withdraws.

... States is formally and officially ... from competition at the forthcom... International Exhibition at London, and ... appointed by the President ... that their functions have ceased. ... States are just now busy in an ... Exhibition on a large scale, ... less than the public testing of the ... a free people to put down revolt. ... are looking on and will doubtless ... at what they are to see. In ... Brother Jonathan will again enter ... rivalry in the Mechanic arts; just ... busy.

... store-keepers at Portsmouth, Ohio ... litigation over a cat, which each ... to have raised from kitten... the plaintiff had been worried ... to pay $33 costs, his own cat (No. 2) ... proved to be an exact fac simile ...

FROM GEN. GRANT'S COLUMN.

MATTERS ON THE CUMBERLAND.

Dover and Clarksville—The Order for Impressing Negroes.

[From our own Reporter.]

CLARKSVILLE, February 24th, 1862.

When the Federal troops invested Fort Donelson, the enemy were about to make a call for negroes to aid in its defense, and Gen. Grant's promptness only foiled them. One old man here tells me that they estimated they could raise 4,000 in two days, they are so plenty in this vicinity. The enemy commenced building this Fort in April, but there has been times during last fall when only *eight men* were in it.

John Bell, in his large iron mill, near here, destroyed by our troops, worked two thousand negroes turning out balls and shells for the South. The hardest blow that the South has received is in cutting them off from this and other iron works that line the Cumberland river, for it was from these that they derived their chief supply. A merchant in Dover gave me the following prices for goods in this place. Corn 60 cents, tea $4 a pound, pork 10 cents, calico 50 cents a yard, domestics 50 cents, wheat $1.40 a bushel, flour $10 a barrel, sugar 10 cents a pound, potatoes $1 a bushel, 25 cents a spool for white thread, pins 15 cents a row, and coffee at no price. He says they have not seen a pound, until our army came, in eight months.

Clarksville, where I am now indicting this letter, one of the prettiest towns I have ever visited. It lays up high, on the north bank of the Cumberland river, and is neat, tasty and clean. The citizens came very near having a fight with Floyd and his gang, for he was determined to destroy the city, but they prevented him. He came here from Fort Donelson on the steamer Anderson, and Pillow came in on horseback, and Buckner and Johnson *did not come at all!* Floyd and Pillow only stopped long enough to order the bridge and city burned, and left post haste for Nashville.

This city, in times of peace, has 5,000 inhabitants. It is lighted with gas. There are ten negroes to one white man, and the streets are crowded with them, and they make no secret of begging every officer or soldier to help them away. One told me that "Massa Lincoln said every man should earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, and gorra mighty massa, if dat don't mean de niggers, den I'se mistaken."

Over half of them have no masters, they having scud South on the arrival of our army. There was one old man here who was open and bold for the Union, but as he was over seventy, and could do no harm, they were ashamed to touch him, and the old man wept like a child when he saw the Stars and Stripes, and said he prayed God that he might never see it depart. It is horrible to hear Union men tell what they have endured at the hands of these Southern blood-hounds. They have been insulted and kicked, but dare not say one word. Many of them told me they had stood nights and watched the North Star, wondering if the loyal millions of the North would ever come. You ought to see these Union men now. They laugh as they walk the streets, heads up, and look as defiant and saucy as possible, while the secesh hang their heads and skulk off out of sight.

The following is the order originally served upon dwellers and slave-owners hereabouts, for the furnishing of slaves to work for the Confederacy. The date marks the time of the commencement of the fortifications on the Tennessee and Cumberland, now ours, which were intended to render Tennessee impregnable to invasion by the river. The order has an historical importance:

CLARKSVILLE, Nov. 29, 1861.

The bearer of this is authorized to give notice to send immediately to this post one-half the available male force you may own in your own right or control. Let them be furnished with one week's provisions and bed clothes sufficient to keep them comfortable, with any of the following tools you may have: Axes, picks, grubbing-hoes, spades and shovels.

The force must be at Clarksville by 10 o'clock a. m. Tuesday morning next.

One dollar per day will be paid for each hand by the Confederate States.

Nothing but imperative necessity causes this call of the Government upon the patriotism of the citizens. The use to which they will be put is to erect fortifications in and about Clarksville, thereby the better to enable the Government to defend and protect not only this peculiar property, but the homes and firesides of every citizen.

Unless this requisition is immediately complied with, the force needed will be at once PRESSED into service.

W. A. QUARLES,
Col. Commanding Post.

It is astonishing how soon confederate bonds and Tennessee scrip goes down when the Union army comes. I can buy it here by the pound as cheap as paper rags, and you will see all who are lucky enough to get hold of a piece of gold, silver, or a Treasury note, out one side looking at it, feeling of it, turning it over, and if it is coin they will bite it again and again, thinking to themselves, no doubt, "*is this a reality?*"

The rebels have robbed the whole country here of every wagon and horse. This hotel is burning little sticks to cook with, there not being a pound of coal or a stick of wood in the city, and not a team or vehicle of any kind to draw any with, and no matter how urgent the case, you cannot get to a fire. There was not a pound of soap in the city until the army arrived. One old man came down to the boat when we landed, and offered *one hundred and sixty dollars in gold* for a sack of coffee that weighed one hundred and sixty pounds. This gold be buried when Tennessee seceded, and never dug it up until our army arrived.

It is almost impossible to get a meal of any kind in the city, for the people are almost starved out. The Moore House is a very large and spacious hotel. In looking over the register I find on the 8th Feb. registered these names, "G. T. Beauregard and Staff;" "General J. B. Floyd;" "General S. B. Buckner," and Gen. Johnson. Opposite Beauregard's name and under the head of destination, is "Richmond," and the balance "Fort Donelson." They held a council of war here that day, and Beauregard went to Richmond, and the rest to the fort.

The steamer Hillman from Nashville arrived here last night under a flag of truce, accompanied by eleven of the first men in that city, saying that Floyd was bent on burning the city, and they begged Gen. Smith to send up troops and prevent him; but before the steamer left, a dispatch was received, saying that General Buell had taken possession of it, the steamer started back immediately, and ex-Governor Wood of Illinois was a passenger. The rebels intend making a stand at Murfreesboro, forty miles southwest of Nashville. They say they shall make no more fights where the mortar and gunboats can get at them. The gunboat Louisville left here last night for Cairo.

The Treasury Certificates of Government Indebtedness.

The measure adopted by Congress on the 25th inst., in the passage of a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates to the creditors of the Government in sums of not less than $1,000, will prove greatly to the relief of the National finances in the present exigency. These certificates are payable in one year or sooner, at the option of the Government. How great is the necessity for some such mode of relief is best shown by Secretary Chase's letter, which accompanied the bill submitted, in which he says:

Notwithstanding all possible exertions on my part to provide means of satisfying the just demands of public creditors, and, notwithstanding the actual payments, averaging nearly a million and half of dollars each day, the averages have largely accumulated, and has caused great inconvenience, and in some instances serious trouble and distress. Those creditors, especially those who have furnished supplies, arms and transportation, urgently require payment, and ought to have it. The delay affects not themselves only, but, through manifold ramifications, large numbers of others, not to say whole communities. The amount of unsatisfied requisitions from the several departments is $35,430,557.83, of which $21,281,683.89 is from the Department of War. The amount of floating debt, chiefly existing in the War Department, probably exceeds forty millions. It is impossible to borrow advantageously until financial measures necessary to insure prompt payment of interest from tax, and to provide the best possible market for the bonds of the United States, shall have received the sanction of Congress; and the means of payment by notes to be issued under the act of Congress just passed, cannot be provided except after the lapse of the considerable time required for their preparation or completion.

☞ John Thompson, the Reporter of Bank Notes, has been sued for libel upon the Shoe and Leather Bank of New York, for saying that it was unsafe because the signatures to its bills were printed and not written. The bank was damaged in reputation and business, as it thinks, some $25,000 worth.

☞ Three new churches are nearly completed in Boston: Rev. Dr. Gannett's, costing $150,000; Rev. Dr. Hale's, costing $80,000; and Rev. F. D. Huntington's, (Episcopal) costing $90,000. They are all in the "new part" of Boston,—the Back Bay extension.

☞ Rev. Dr. Smith, son-in-law of Parson Brownlow of Tennessee, arrived at Columbus, Ohio, last Monday, from Knoxville, and tells a sad story of the sufferings of his family and friends, as of other Union men, at the hands of Zollicoffer.

Military Operations on the Savannah—A Herculean Task Achieved.

We recently gave some reference to the operations by Gen. Sherman's force, on the Savannah River, accompanying the same with a diagram of that part of the coast of South Carolina. The difficulties encountered by our soldiers are will be best understood by the following interesting sketch of the achievement of Gen. Viele in the erection of a Federal battery on Venus Point, cutting off Savannah from Fort Pulaski, which is thus left isolated and useless to the rebels:

It was determined by Gen. Sherman to effect a blockade of the Savannah, by a means which had not been contemplated as possible, when Fort Pulaski was erected; he ordered Gen. Viele to put up a battery on Venus Point. Definite instructions to this effect were issued on Sunday, February, 7th, and Gen. Viele at once set about the task. The troops were charged with the labor of getting the guns from Dawfuskie Island to Jones Island, a distance of about five miles, and with dragging them through the mud and mire of Jones Island, up to Venus Point; Lieut. Porter, of the Ordnance, Lieut. J. H. Wilson, of the Topographical Engineers, and Maj. Beard, of the 48th N. Y., directed the details of that task. General Gilmore, with a detachment of volunteer engineers, under Captain Sears, and assisted by Lieutenant O'Rorke, performed the absolute engineer duty. On Sunday night the six guns placed on flats were towed part of the distance through the various creeks and sounds, but wind and rain interfered, and after plying around in the darkness for a few hours, the party was obliged to return to Dawfuskie, but unable to reach its starting place, got half a mile further off from Wall's Cut and Jones Island. The propinquity to the enemy, whose boats were passing daily up and down the river, rendered it necessary to construct this battery at night: so the next day passed without any further operations; meanwhile the question arose as to the point on Jones Island which should be selected for the landing of the guns. It had at first been proposed to convey them around into the Savannah, immediately in front of Venus Point, but this was deemed too hazardous, and Gen. Viele finally determined on a point on the Mud river, distant about a mile from that where the battery was to be established. On Monday night the platforms for the battery were laid, the surveys for the work having of course been previously accomplished by the engineer officers; the road also was marked out by Capt. Sears and Lieut. O'Rorke. On Tuesday night the guns were again got under way and this time the attempt to tow them was successful. Under the supervision of the officers already mentioned, they were conveyed through the narrow and shallow streams, Wall's Cut, Bull river, Cooper river, Wright river and Mud river, to the designated point on Jones Island, where a wharf had been constructed of sand bags; a few planks were laid across it, and now the real labor of the enterprise began. The quality of the soil will be recollected; it is a mass of mud of the most yielding nature, so that a man cannot stand on it without sinking at least to his knees, and frequently to his middle. This is not an exaggerated statement. There is not in the path, a mile long, from the sand bag wharf to the battery, one spot of good hard ground. The mud too, is of the most slimy description, so that the men were constantly slipping, as well as sinking. The only way to make anything like a path was to trample down a few reeds which might bear up one's weight for a moment or two. Immense puddles of water stood all around in the high grass into which the troops soused themselves constantly. Over this country a number of heavy siege guns were to be dragged for a mile; ground where one man could not stand was to be occupied by a regiment, and to hold up great iron guns weighing six thousand pounds. The officers carried planks, to be laid in two parallel lines for a distance of 100 feet, and along these the gun carriages were dragged; and but 20 men at each gun. On the first night of this work, the guns were got ashore and dragged some two hundred feet from the landing. On the second night, the labors were resumed. It took from ten o'clock until two to carry the first two guns to the battery; these were under charge of Lieutenant Wilson; the other two with the ammunition were under charge of Lieut. Porter and Maj. Beard. These officers had also the supervision of the labors at and near the landing, so that their guns were not in position quite so soon. But on the second night the entire work was in reality accomplished. The magazine had been previously put up by the engineers, and the guns were run at once upon their platforms, when they reached the fort. The difficulties of erecting the works themselves, though not so immense as that of dragging heavy artillery through a swamp at midnight, were yet remarkable. As fast as the mud was flung up it slipped away, and there seemed a danger that the platforms would entirely disappear. The men, too, were unused to such prodigious labor. They were tired and sleepy, and when relieved for a while, would fling themselves down in the marsh, exposed to the deadly malaria.

They were soaking wet, and some of them seized upon the sand bags, thrust their feet into them, tied them up, and thus formed a sort of gaiter, which served as a little protection against the omnipresent and penetrating moisture. Others made beds of the sand bags, and others were stretched on the planks which lay unoccupied for a moment after a howitzer, or heavier gun, had been dragged along. Still, the work went on. The officers cheered the men by voice, and example, and direction; and before morning the National forces had erected a battery on the Savannah river. The achievement was one of the most difficult and dangerous of the war. It was done at night, liable to interruption from the enemy, whose gunboats might at any time have come down and shelled out the little party before our own vessels, in the background, could have gotten up to participate. It was accomplished with audacity, celerity, and secrecy, the three great requisites of warlike proceedings, according to the greatest master of the warlike art.

Next day the Stars and Stripes waved for the first time since last February on the Savannah river. Lieut. Porter had the good fortune to raise them over the little fort, within eight miles of the largest city in Georgia. To the batteries thus erected on Venus Point has been given the name of Fort Vulcan.

The Prisoners of War at Alton.

[From the Missouri Democrat, 28th.]

It has been ascertained that of the persons confined in the Alton Penitentiary, no less than six hundred and eighteen were desirous of taking the oath. It has been ascertained, also, that the desire to take the oath was attributable more to a conviction of the wrongfulness of the cause in which the men are engaged, although, no doubt, some of the cases are attributable solely to a longing for liberty—that of which they would have deprived others.

The entire number of 618 were recently examined by a board of commissioners, consisting of Assistant Provost Marshal General Fletcher, Capt. C. Ewing and Lieut. John Ford, of the Thirteenth Regiment U. S. regulars, who, on mature deliberation, decided to release four hundred and ninety-nine.

Two hundred and eighty-three have been liberated, and either to-day or to-morrow two hundred and sixteen will be released. Many others are petitioning to be released on oath and bond. The Fort Henry prisoners are eager to take the oath, and declare seriously, and doubtless truthfully, that they were forced to take a part in the war on the side of the rebels. It was interesting to observe the eagerness manifested by the prisoners to be released, there being quite a contest amongst them as to who should be the first to leave the prison walls.

Our attention has been directed to the fact that the prisoners on being discharged have no means, and it is remarked that "it is hard to turn the poor fellows out without a cent to pay their way, not even enough to pay for their ferriage across the river." We acquiesce in the remark, but no remedy occurs to us. We are further informed, on irrefutable authority, that they are unanimous in denouncing the men by whom they were induced to join in the rebellion. This applies to those made prisoners in this State, as well as the others.

Treasury Notes in Richmond.

Alexander J. McCleary, of Philadelphia, one of the Ball's Bluff prisoners, informs the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, of which he was formerly local editor, that United States Treasury notes are actually at thirty per cent. premium at Richmond.

"After the Ball's Bluff affair they were at ten per cent. premium. When subsequent Union victories were won, they rose, until at present they are worth thirty per cent. more than the shinplasters of Confederate or Virginia authority which answers for circulation at the capital of the Old Dominion. The blockade is severely felt in Virginia. Mr. McCleary wore a pair of pantaloons made out of common blanket, which he affirms are worth $10 in Richmond. Good cloth pants are worth $25, and dress coats are held at $50 each at the rebel metropolis. Common tea is worth $4 per pound; coffee, $1; soap, $1.25, and candles from $1.25 to $1.50 per pound. The poorest kind of German cigars are worth $4 a hundred, and for a really good cigar, you must pay $10 or $12 per hundred. Chewing tobacco is plenty and cheap."

It is consoling to think they have plenty of cheap chewing tobacco.

☞ A Kentucky company, in which Gov. Magoffin, Breckinridge, and other arch traitors are interested, and who own lands in Houston county, Minnesota, having obtained some years since a ferry privilege, giving them a monopoly of seven miles of the Mississippi river, a bill has now been introduced in the Legislature to repeal the charter, and the Houston county people are very anxious it shall go through.

☞ Wisconsin has, by the Adjutant General's report, 14,000 volunteers in the field; 5,250 infantry volunteers in camp; and 2,930 cavalry volunteers in camp; in all 23,281, against her quota of 21,000. Of the volunteers in the field, 3,127 are returned as married men, entitled to the $5 per month extra pay. Of the first fifteen colonels, Milwaukee has seven, Madison two, and other places six.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Military Telegraph Completed to Nashville.

GEN. BANKS'S MOVEMENTS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

An Important Advance of our Right Wing.

FROM TENNESSEE—THE OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Bitterness of Feeling at Nashville.

"YANKEE INVADERS" SCORNED.

Rebels to make a Stand at Chattanooga

THE REPORTS CONCERNING COLUMBUS.

Interesting Report of Lieut. Gwin's Reconnoissance.

FROM BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

The Chowan Reconnoisance.

A REBEL BATTERY CAPTURED AT WINTON.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1862.

Assistant Secretary of War Scott telegraphed from Nashville yesterday, announcing Gen. Buell's arrival there, and the completion of the telegraph to that point.

Gen. Buell has not been heard from directly for forty-eight hours.

The publication in the New York papers of the details of Gen. Banks's movement across the Potomac, made Secretary Stanton very wrathful. In answer to his inquiry, an explanation was made that Gen. Banks had authorized the dispatch, but not under order, as both Stanton and McClellan declared.

The substance of the news is that Banks crossed on McLeod Murphy's pontoon bridge, near Harper's Ferry, without opposition.

A small hostile force at first, thought to be the advance guard, attacked and indicated an intention to dispute the passage, but it retired as Gen Banks moved forward.

He now occupies Loudon Heights, overlooking Harper's Ferry and the country in the vicinity of the enemy, who are thought to be in force, under Jackson and Kirby Smith, at Winchester and toward Strasburg.

Yesterday a few shells were thrown at the train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near Berlin. No harm was done, however.

Gen. McClellan, who superintended the movement of Gen. Banks, reached Washington this morning.

It is stated that Gen. Buckner first offered to surrender Fort Donelson to Commodore Foote, who, out of courtesy to the army, told him that the surrender should be made to Gen. Grant.

Commodore Goldsborough's official report of the action at Winton, on the Chowan river, says he could not ascend the stream beyond that point. He was there attacked by artillery and infantry, who were put to flight by the Ninth Zouaves and gunboats. The houses the enemy occupied as quarters were burned. Nobody on our side was hurt.

A northern wind is still whistling, and the dust is immense in the streets.

Prof. Fisher of Hamilton College prophesied that *slavery would end with the rebellion*, in his Smithsonian lecture last night. Gerritt Smith lectures to-night, John S. C. Abbott next week.

Senator Wilson, of Mass., has introduced a bill to give every regular and every volunteer who chooses to enlist in the regular service, $25 of the $100 bounty as cash on enlistment.

Workmen are rapidly completing the railroad bridge at Harper's Ferry. It is said it will be done in a week, and the road running through to Wheeling in two or three weeks. There are no rebel troops on the line of the road, nor within several miles of Harper's Ferry.

General Stone will not be placed on trial, it is said, until the Committee on the Conduct of the War have concluded their investigation and brought all testimony against him to light. Several more witnesses have to-day testified touching Ball's Bluff.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Register* says it is reported here that Gen. Huger, the rebel commander at Norfolk, has been placed under arrest and will be tried for negligence and incompetency. The news, we fear, is too good to be true.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, March 1.—All is quiet across the Potomac opposite Washington. No news of public interest from that section of the army has been received here to-day.

The last accounts from Col. Corcoran say he is on the way from Columbia, S. C., to Richmond.

It is said our forces are ten miles on the Memphis railroad.

News from Nashville, dated yesterday, says the enemy is retreating towards the Tennessee river.

It is stated that the rebels have evacuated Columbus, and are concentrating at Chattanooga.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1862.—There is nothing in the official telegrams last received, to show that the rebels are evacuating Columbus, nor has any information been received from Gen. Buell, since the announcement of the taking of Nashville, when he was four miles from that city.

Hence the newspaper reports of rebels being surrounded at Murfreesboro are not reliable.

Dispatches were received at the Navy Department to-day from Commodore Foote, inclosing a report from Lieut. Gwin, in which he says he returned to Cairo on the 23d inst., after having gone up the Tennessee River in the gunboat Tyler as high as Eastport, Miss. He is happy to state that he has met with an increased Union sentiment in Southern Tennessee and Northern Alabama. He saw few Mississippians. In Hardin, McNary, Wayne, Decatur, and a portion of Hardeman counties, all of which border upon the river. The Union sentiment is strong, and those who do not express themselves openly loyal are only prevented by their fears of the military tyranny and coercion which is practiced by the marauding bands of guerilla companies of cavalry.

Learning that a large quantity of wheat and flour was stored in Clifton, Tenn., intended of course to be shipped south, a large portion of it having been bought for a firm in Memphis, on his down trip he landed there and took on board about 1,000 sacks and 100 brls of flour and some 6,000 bushels of wheat. He considered it his duty to take possession of the above to prevent its being seized by the rebels or disposed of in the rebel country.

The glorious success of our armies at Forts Henry and Donelson, he says has been most beneficial to the Union cause throughout South Tennessee and Alabama. The Union men can now again dare to express their loyal sentiments without fear of being mobbed, especially along the banks of the river.

He brought down under arrest a man named Wm. H. Pool, who has been active in oppressing Union men in his community. He has warned the inhabitants of the different towns along the banks of the river that he would hold the secessionists and their property responsible for any outrages in their community on Unionists, and had enlisted seventeen men and brought down a portion of the refugees.

A dispatch from Com. Goldsborough to Secretary Welles, dated U. S. steamer Philadelphia, off Roanoke Island, Feb. 23, says the reconnoitering party sent up the Chowan river has returned.

It did not go up beyond Winton. There the enemy in considerable force opened a heavy fire upon the vessel (the Delaware,) in advance, with a battery of artillery and musketry, which induced our force to attack it in return, both by landing the New York 9th Zouaves and with the guns of the vessel that could be brought to bear upon the enemy. The enemy soon took to flight, and the houses they occupied as quarters were burned. Not a man was injured on our side.

VIA NEW YORK.]

NEW YORK, March 1.—The New York *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says the excise and internal duties bill will be reported from the Ways and Means Committee separately from the tariff. One hundred and fifty millions dollars of income are expected from these sources. The tariff will be matured in ten days and reported.

Senator Wilson's bill to encourage enlistments in the regular army provides for the payment to every private, immediately upon his enlistment in the regular army, of $25 of the $100 bounty, to which he becomes entitled on the expiration of his term of service, and for the enlistment in the regular from the ranks of the volunteer forces of all privates who may wish to enlist. To these provisions, sections embracing Mr. Wilson's division staff bill are added.

A dispatch from *Flag Officer Foote*, dated Cairo, 28th, says:—"A dispatch just received from Lieutenant Commanding Bryant says that the gunboat Cairo, which preceded Gen. Nelson, arrived at Nashville with his brigade amid the waving of handkerchiefs."

The N. Y. *Times'* Washington dispatch says the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have commenced the reconstruction of their bridges at Harper's Ferry. They expect to have their line in operation through to Wheeling in twenty days. Mr. Stanton promised the Company at the late Railroad Convention military protection in the prosecution of their work.

Immense numbers of persons have left Washington for the North, by railroad, within the past few days. Night before last there were hundreds at the depot who could get no room in the cars. It is possible that the unfounded rumors of fighting on the Upper Potomac caused the stampede.

The *Herald's* correspondent says it has been a busy time to-day among the divisions across the river. Being the last day of the month, each regiment has undergone the usual monthly inspection.

The friends of Col. John A. Logan will be gratified to learn that although badly wounded at the capture of Fort Donelson, he is doing well. The wound is dangerous, however.

The *World's* dispatch says a private letter received here from Paris states that Yancey has left for Alabama, via Havana, fully satisfied that none of the Great Powers of Europe will recognize the Confederate Government. He has met with great success in obtaining a supply of cheap but durable goods for the clothing of negroes.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs have decided to report against the Senate bill for the recognition of the independence of Hayti. The Committee is composed of Messrs. Crittenden, chairman, Gooch, Cox, White of Indiana, McKnight, Burnham, Thomas of Maryland, Pomeroy of New York and Fisher of Delaware. The Committee intend making a long report in a few days on the rights of nations on the high seas.

Advices from Annapolis state that the nomination and election of Hon. Reverdy Johnson to the United States Senate, from Maryland, is a certainty, the contest being narrowed down to between him and Henry Winter Davis.

The President to-day nominated Col. John Cochrane for a Brigadier General of volunteers.

To-day's special to the *Evening Post*, says: The Judiciary Committee of the House will report against all enactment of emancipation laws for the disloyal States, taking ground that the power to interfere with slavery rests with the President, as Commander-in-Chief.

All the extra $10,000,000 demand notes have been issued.

Secretary Chase now awaits the completion of the newly engraved sheets, under the law recently passed by Congress.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, March 1, 1862.

The occupation of Nashville is fully confirmed. Our troops entered and took possession on Tuesday last. The reports of the Union feeling being strong among the citizens are unfounded. They express themselves in bitter terms against the "Yankees." Storekeepers will not sell anything to our soldiers, and prefer taking secession shinplasters to United States gold. The report that Governor Harris burned the State Library, is probably a mistake. Our forces are endeavoring by kind treatment and proper representations to conciliate civilians, but thus far without avail. Many of them confidently expect the return of Johnston and his rebel forces.

Before the advent of our troops a complete reign of terror existed in Nashville. The rebel troops endeavored to impress civilians into their ranks. [The latter resisted, and outbreaks occurred in consequence between the civilians and soldiery, during which some of the latter were killed. The Texas rangers, in revenge, threatened to fire the city, and one or two attempts were made in that direction, but failed.

It is now confidently expected that the rebels will make a stand at Chattanooga or Stevenson, about one hundred miles south of Nashville, at the junction of the Nashville and Chattanooga, and the Charleston and Memphis Railroads. This position is very strong naturally, and a desperate fight is expected.

The report appearing in the *Missouri Democrat*, that the rebels were blowing up their entrenchments at Columbus, and that a rumbling sound was heard at Cairo, is absurd. The heaviest cannonading at Columbus could not be heard here unless under the most favorable atmospheric conditions.

The weather to-day is cold, and a heavy wind prevails. The river is rising fast. Last night there was a heavy thunder shower.

C. C. Washburne, Colonel of the Third Wisconsin cavalry regiment, having been detailed to act as aid to Gen. Grant, left yesterday for Cumberland.

The Fifty-first Illinois regiment, (Col. Cummings) removed to their new camp on the Kentucky shore yesterday. They have christened it "Camp Cullum."

James H. Wilson, company G, Fifty-fourth Illinois, was buried to-day at Bird's Point.

The steamer John Roe left to-day for Nashville.

Seven mutinous soldiers of the Fourth Wisconsin are confined at Fort Holt.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill, March 1, 1862.

Section 29 of Legislative article is so amended that postmasters whose offices do not yield over $100 per year are made eligible to office. The words "United States" were stricken out of section 37 where it reads that a debt may be contracted for repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, or defending the State and the United States in war.

This was a victory of the States Rights men.

The Legislative article was then committed to the Committee on Revision. This afternoon it was adopted by 48 to 8.

The Executive article was taken up, and a section by Mr. Thornton introduced as a substitute for section 21, which provides that the salaries of all officers shall be fixed by the Legislature.

Section 22 was so fixed that the Seal of State shall be reported by the Secretary of State instead of the Governor.

An attempt was made to strike out section 24, providing that fees be paid into the State Treasury, but it was defeated.

Mr. Burns, (Dem.) took a turn at the article and said the provision leaving the Legislature to fix the salaries never should have his vote. His constituents would vote against it and the people of the State would vote against the Constitution which contained it. They were evidently afraid to meet the responsibility but intended to cheat the people by throwing it upon the Legislature. Finally the Executive Article was adopted by a vote of 33 to 16. The Convention intends to try to adjourn by the 15th of this month.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. HALLECK.

Regulations for the Keeping and Care of Prisoners of War.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—Gen. Halleck, in a General Order issued this morning in regard to prisoners of war, states that where any considerable number of prisoners are captured, the officers should be separated as soon as possible from the privates.

A complete list should be made as soon as possible, stating name, rank and regiment of each person.

One copy of the list should be sent to headquarters and another furnished to the officer in charge of them. As a general rule officers will not be given paroles until they reach the Department, and then only by authority of the General commanding the Department. Medical officers will not be separated from privates, but will be required to attend their own sick and wounded. For this purpose they will be given special paroles, allowing them all proper facilities.

In case of sick and wounded, *no distinction will be made between friend and foe.*

Presents from the friends of the sick and wounded will be distributed to all alike.

Provisions will be rationed the same as to our own troops.

The commanding officers of departments will receive and distribute articles of clothing and comfort which may be sent to prisoners by friends, and will permit them to receive from and transmit to them to their friends open letters, which must be inspected by a proper officer. Money sent by friends should not be delivered to prisoners except in small quantities. Account should be kept of such funds, and they should be disbursed upon orders from the prisoner to whom they belong. When a prisoner is exchanged or released he will be paid the balance due him. Chaplains will be allowed free intercourse with prisoners to give them religious instructions. Their friends will be permitted to visit them only when the commanding officer deems it safe and proper, and then under such regulations as he may adopt.

A Rebel Captured.

LOUISVILLE, March 1.—The *Journal* has advices that the rebel Captain, John Moran, has been captured near Scottsville.

Two Days Later from Europe.

THE ENGLISH PROTEST AGAINST THE STONE BLOCKADE.

The Sumter and Tuscarora at Gibraltar

THE MEXICAN QUESTION AGAIN.

HALIFAX, March 1.—The steamship Arabia, from Liverpool, Saturday 15th, via Queenstown 16th, put in here short of coal at 1:30 P. M. to-day.

The French papers think the Mexican question will lead to the fall of the Palmerston Cabinet.

The Archduke Maximilian is positively said to have accepted the Mexican throne.

The Tuscarora is reported at Gibraltar, where the Sumter still remains without coal.

In the House of Lords, Earl Russell in reply to Lord Stanhope, stated that the Government protested against the permanent obstruction of any harbors by the stone blockade and the American Government denied any such intention.

The expense to England of the Mason and Slidell affair is understood to be £264,000.

It is understood that the address from the French Chambers is to contain a mild rebuke to the Pope for not listening to the conciliatory propositions of France for the settlement of the Roman question.

FROM GEN. BANKS'S DIVISION.

Our Troops in Possession of Harper's Ferry and Bolivar—Rebels Falling Back.

BOLIVAR, Jefferson Co., Va. (via Baltimore), Feb. 28.—Since Monday night Harper's Ferry and its vicinity have changed hands. Our advance guard, consisting of the 28th Pennsylvania Regiment, passed over the Potomac from Sandy Hook to Harper's Ferry, before daybreak on Monday morning, by a rope ferry, and took possession of the town. Next day ample provision for transporting troops over the river was provided, and our advanced guard considerably reinforced. Bolivar and Charlestown and a considerable portion of the country on both banks of the Shenandoah are now occupied by our troops. Except about twenty of the enemy, which were captured, they all retired on the approach of our arms.

The people in this town and the neighboring places which our troops have occupied, were in a condition bordering on starvation. There are comparatively few inhabitants remaining here now, and they all profess Union sentiments and great delight at being relieved from the thraldom which has oppressed them for the last six months. Many refugees are returning.

The right wing of the army has considerably curtailed the rebel territory in Virginia, and made a foothold for itself which all the power of the rebellion cannot wrest from it.

The enemy have made sad havoc among the residences of the Union people here since the departure of our troops.

So far no opposition has been given to our advance, not a hostile shot having been fired.

Gen. Banks has established his headquarters on the road from Harper's Ferry to Bolivar.

The enemy shelled the trains to-day at Berlin, as they were passing down to Baltimore, but their practice was bad, and out of twelve shots fired, only two exploded and none of them did any damage.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

BOLIVAR, VA., Feb. 28.—The army of Gen Banks occupied Harper's Ferry, unopposed, on Wednesday, with all the necessaries for a permanent occupation. The advance took possession of Bolivar Heights yesterday, pushed a reconnoissance to Charlestown, and captured a few prisoners. Loudon Heights are also occupied, to prevent any flank movement by the enemy. To-day Charlestown was occupied by a strong force, and will be held against any attack.

The plans of the commanders are not known, but the movement is probably to cover the reconstruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridges, and many more. A train of cars passing Berlin Station was fired at to-day by a rebel battery, but no harm was done.

The troops are in excellent condition and well protected from the inclemency of the weather.

No accident occurred in the transportation of the troops and supplies over the river. The pontoon bridge was a complete success.

Hundreds of refugees have returned to their desolated homes, and those remaining are overjoyed at the presence of the Union troops.

Nothing reliable has been heard from Winchester, but current report says the town has been considerably reinforced. A small body of the enemy are supposed to lie south of Louden Heights, four or five miles back of the river, but not of sufficient strength to cause any alarm.

Disastrous Fire in Milwaukee, Loss over $85,000.

MILWAUKEE, March 1.—A most disastrous fire this morning destroyed the entire block known as the Albany Buildings. The first floor was occupied by the American Express office, Leahy's gas fixture, R. B. Bell's liquor store, Wisconsin seed store, and saloons. These stocks were mostly saved. The second story was occupied by the law offices of Finch, Lynde & Miller, Brown & Ogden, Cory & Pratt, and several others. Their books and papers were saved.

The large concert and opera hall covered the third floor, which was entirely destroyed, together with scenery and stage fixtures.

The loss on buildings is estimated at $75,000; insured for $50,000. Other losses not known.

Ball's Bluff Prisoners Arrived at Boston.

BOSTON, March 1.—Col. Wm. Raymond Lee, Major Paul J. Revere, and Surgeon E. H. R. Revere of the 20th Massachusetts regiment, arrived here last evening. They were received at the depot by Gov. Andrew and staff, and a large crowd of citizens, who greeted them with a hearty welcome and enthusiastic cheers. The city government of Roxbury proposes giving Col. Lee a public reception.

Rebel Gen. Huger Arrested—Beauregard Evacuating Columbus.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1. The Philadelphia *Inquirer's* Fort Monroe correspondent gives, on the authority of the Raleigh *Register* of the 26th, a report that Gen. Huger was placed under arrest at Norfolk, to be tried for negligence and incompetency.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 26th says: "Gen. Beauregard is at Columbus, but in anticipation of a Federal advance, is about evacuating it.

Foreign Passports.

NEW YORK, March 1.—A dispatch was received by Superintendent Kennedy, Assistant Secretary of State, rescinding the order requiring persons leaving the country to procure passports, and further stating that foreign passports will not hereafter require to be countersigned.

"Hurrah for Your Side and we will Hurrah for Ours."

The steamboat Fitzhugh came up the river with rebel prisoners last Saturday. On nearing West Point all the prisoners cried "Hurrah for the Union," except one, who shouted "Hurrah for Hell." There seems to be but two parties now—one for hell and the other for the Union.—*Louisville Journal.*

The Late California Flood.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. Feb. 26.—The late severe rains have generally interrupted communication with the country, and made most of the streets of Sacramento City navigable by small boats. The weather is clearing up this afternoon. The steamer St. Louis has arrived from Panama.

Counterfeits on Treasury Notes.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Counterfeit $5 Treasury notes made their appearance in this city city yesterday. They are excellent imitations of the genuine, but they can be detected—the letters U. S. written on the shield of the Goddess of Liberty being left out.

Warranted Rebels.

BOSTON, March 1.—Buckner and Tilghman reached here to-night.

For Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND Regular Weekly Line of First-Class Ocean Steamers, SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec. Freight shipped on through bills of lading. Send for further information to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 11 Lake st., Chicago. WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown (Ireland). The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built iron Steamships: CITY OF NEW YORK, CITY OF BALTIMORE, CITY OF WASHINGTON, CITY OF MANCHESTER, ETNA, EDINBURGH, KANGAROO, GLASGOW, VIGO. ... CLEVELAND, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 17 Lasalle street, Chicago.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED—A situation in a Commission House, Grocery or any respectable business as Salesman—having a little cash, also a horse, I would lend my employer. Address "W," Tribune Office.

WANTED—TEACHER.—A gentleman well qualified wishes a situation as Teacher of Mathematics or as Principal of a School. Address "G. K." Post Office Box 2461, Chicago.

WANTED—A Partner, either active or silent, with one or two thousand dollars, in the Rectifying Whisky and Manufacturing of Liquors, by a gentleman of many years experience. The best of reference given by addressing, with real name, "ROBERT," Tribune Office.

WANTED—To purchase for cash, a new or second hand PIANO, not to cost over $125. Address R. J. GATES, Post Office, Box 2434, Chicago, giving price, name of maker, and place where Piano can be seen.

WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife, an unfurnished room or suit of rooms with board, in a quiet respectable family where there are but few boarders, and within ten minutes walk of the Post Office. Reference given and required. Address "H," Post Office Box 299, with terms.

WANTED—A partner wanted in a Hotel in this city with a cash capital of not less than $500. The hotel is large and well finished, centrally located, containing eighty rooms, and has now fifty first class paying boarders. Agents need not apply as none but principles will be treated with. For particulars address HOTEL, Post Office Box 2848.

WANTED.—A gentleman of good business ability to canvass and sell for a Manufacturing Company about being located in this city. An extensive acquaintance among Railroads and Business men is necessary. Address Post Office Box 4397.

WANTED—To exchange for half cash, balance in city property, $10,000 worth of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Crockery and Hardware. The goods are very desirable, only bought about a year ago, and purchased for cash when goods were cheap, expressly for a first class country store. For particulars, inquire of GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers, 82 Lake st.

HOUSE WANTED.—The Advertiser wishes to rent a house large enough to accommodate his own family (of three persons) and from four to twelve boarders. The rent will be paid in advance if required. Address immediately, stating location, number of rooms, annual rent, etc. CHARLES R GAGE, Chicago, Illinois.

TO RENT WITH BOARD.—An unfurnished front room where there are few other boarders. Inquire at 166 Monroe street, opposite the Post Office. References required.

TO RENT.—Dwelling House, consisting of ten rooms in the brick building, No. 283 State street, with gas and water. Rent $25 per month. Dwelling House, consisting of seven rooms on Quincy street. Rent $16 per month. Possession given immediately. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 187 State street.

TO LET—A Furnished Cottage, 361 State street, containing eight rooms, until May 1st, with privilege of lease for a year. A reliable tenant can get it at a bargain. Apply, Monday and Tuesday, March 3d and 4th, on the premises, or at L. CORNELL & CO'S Sewing Machine Office, 132 Lake street, upstairs. Address Post Office Box 3031.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE. House and Lot on South Green street, near Adams—the house cost to build $3,150. The whole offered for thirty days for $2,600 cash, only $1,000 down required, balance can remain a long time. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 187 State street.

BUFFALO MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY SCRIP WANTED, for which the highest market price will be paid in CASH, by EGAN & BENNETT, No. 4 Aiken's Building, (upstairs.)

NOTICE.—The Mercantile Association will meet at their rooms on MONDAY EVENING, March 3d, at 7½ o'clock. The Washington and Fort Donelson Committees will report. MERRIL LADD, Secretary.

BOARDING.—A few good boarders wanted at the SOLLITT HOUSE. Prices to correspond with the times. Rooms for gentlemen with board, $3 each. We also have some good family suits of rooms vacant. Transient Board $1 per day.

BOARDING.—Suits of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with Board at 299 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Iron Foundry for sale, on the corner of Halsted and Waymans streets, with steam engine and patterns for house and machinery, work, and all other tools complete and in good order for a foundry. Apply at the shop or address Post Office Box 1381, Chicago.

FIRST CLASS RESIDENCE FOR RENT.—The four story brick dwelling No. 610 Wabash Avenue, containing fifteen rooms, two bath rooms, and every modern convenience and improvement. Apply to H. M. THOMPSON, 96 South Water street.

ADVANCE IN PORK. BREEDING HOGS FOR SALE. Breeding Hogs, of the latest Suffolk importation, of all ages and sizes, for sale At the Summit Farm. Eleven miles from Chicago, to which place there are several trains every day from the Madison Street Depot. From the cross of the Suffolk Boars upon the common Hogs of the country are produced the best of Chester Whites. From the scarcity of the lately imported Suffolks, few have been fattened as barrows and kept to maturity. But one recently fattened at the Summit Farm weighed five hundred and eighteen pounds, and sold above the market price from the superior quality of the pork. Address the subscriber, care of Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago, Illinois. CHAS. L. REED.

EVERY DAY LAYING BLACK SPANISH HENS. A few pairs of the celebrated every day laying Black Spanish Hens for sale at the Summit Farm, Cook Co., Illinois. Address the subscriber or John Wentworth, Chicago, Illinois. CHAS. L. REED.

MAMMOTH BLACK DUCKS FOR SALE. A few of the large Black Cayuga Ducks still for sale at the Summit Farm, Cook County, Illinois. Address the subscriber, care of Hon John Wentworth, Chicago, Illinois. CHAS. L. REED.

L. D. OLMSTED & CO., FIRE AND LIFE Insurance Agency, Corner of Lake and Lasalle Streets.

MR. S. M. MOORE Will be a Partner in our Insurance Business FROM MARCH 1st, 1862. L. D. OLMSTED & CO.

CLOSING OUT, 174 SOUTH CLARK STREET. A large stock of Stationery to be closed out within the next few days. The assortment of BLANK BOOKS is very large and of the best manufacture. Persons in need of anything in this line will do well to call, as they will be sold at prices which will insure their immediate sale. Remember the place, 174 South Clark street.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY KEROSENE OIL. If you want to buy Kerosene Oil Lanterns, If you want to buy Kerosene Oil Lamps, If you want to buy Kerosene Oil Burners, If you want to buy Kerosene Lamp Wicks, If you want to buy Kerosene Lamp Chimneys, If you want to buy Kerosene Lamp Cones, If you want to buy Kerosene Lamp Shades, Or anything in the Kerosene, Oil and Lamp line, go to MERRILL & ROBINSON'S, 55 Randolph street.

JOHN P. KELLOGG & CO., No. 44 Water Street, New York, OFFER FOR SALE, FROM UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE, OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, COGNAC BRANDIES—Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet Castillon & Co., and other brands, of various vintages, dark and pale, in halves, quarters and eighths. ROCHELLE BRANDIES—Pellevoisin, A. Seignette, and other brands, dark and pale, in the usual packages. HOLLAND GIN—J. P. Kellogg & Co.'s Schiedam, and Wine Drop, in pipes, three gr. pipes and cases. RUM—St. Croix and Jamaica—selected brands. WINES—Port, Sherry, Madeira, Bordeaux, Hock and others, of various grades. OIL—Fine Bordeaux table, in cases and baskets. ALSO—RYE AND BOURBON WHISKYS—Direct from Distillers.

I HAVE THIS DAY SOLD OUT my entire interest in the Lamp and Oil Store, on the southwest corner of Randolph and State streets, to Messrs. John H. Irwin & Co. ... Chicago, March 1st, 1862. JAS. F. GRIFFIN. Having purchased the entire stock of Lamps, Oils, &c., of Mr. Jas. F. Griffin, ... we shall be able to supply them as usual with the best quality of goods at very low prices. Chicago, March 1st, 1862. JOHN H. IRWIN & CO.

STOLEN FROM THE CORNER of Ohio and Dearborn streets, on Friday night, the 28th of February, a Double Thimble Skein Wagon, With unpainted shafts and single breech, with one missing spoke in hind wheel and owner's name branded in various places. A LIBERAL REWARD Will be paid for any information that will lead to the recovery of wagon or thief. J. S. McINTIRE, 80 Ohio Street.

THE CO PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between ... Lybert, all at Cincinnati, Ohio, ... 51 LAKE STREET, Chicago. ... Cincinnati Furniture House, 51 Lake street. Chicago, March 1st, 1862.

New Advertisements.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!! FOR SALE BY S. C. GRIGGS & CO., 39 & 41 Lake Street, Chicago, OF EVERY SIZE, STYLE, PRICE & QUALITY, From 75 cents to $25.00 each.

We have Albums holding from 12 to 200 Portraits. Persons ordering should specify about the number they wish the Album to hold and the style of binding, whether in CLOTH, IMITATION MOROCCO, or MOROCCO ANTIQUE.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUM Has become a necessity, founded, as it is, on that most natural desire of the human heart to possess some outward representative of those who share our love, our admiration, our wonder. Volumes will be added to volumes; and one of the most interesting features of a friend's parlor or his library, will hereafter be his PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS. They will lie on every center table, in every parlor, every leaf a friend contributing to their contents. Soon we will have among us complete panoramas of passing humanity, royal and humble, famed and unknown. Our Musical friend will show us the great Composers and Singers. Our Artistic friend, the Painters and Sculptors. Our Literary friend, the Poets and Authors. Our Dilettanti friend, the Beautiful and the Brave, the Learned and the Ludicrous—from "Palmer's Faith" to "Rarey's Ponies."

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUM Is not a whim of the passing hour. Its foundation lies broad and deep. It contains the essence of History, a complete Biography in short-hand. The observing student will gather from the varied faces arranged along its fair white leaves a more concise and true history of the world than mortal has ever penned. To all, the Photographic Album WILL BECOME A NECESSITY.

Call at 39 and 41 Lake street, and see them and do not forget that here is the place to find all COSTLY AND VALUABLE WORKS sold by subscription; that there is no Book Store in this country keeping a better or more extensive assortment of noble works upon Religion, Literature, Art or Science.

The PUBLIC OR PRIVATE LIBRARIES can be supplied with first class Standard Works by S. C. G. & Co., upon better terms than to send East and pay freight.

☞ Western Literary and Professional men, Teachers, Scholars, in all departments of the world of letters, are invited to make their at Lake street their place of resort in moments of leisure.

S. C. GRIGGS, E. L. JANSEN. } S. C. GRIGGS & CO., Educational and School Book Publishers, 39 AND 41 LAKE STREET.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST THE REV. ROBERT BOYD, D. D., Will repeat his Humorous and Instructive Lecture on "Scotland and the Scotch," AT THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, ON MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 3d. The proceeds of this Lecture are to be applied for the benefit of the Liberty Street Mission Sabbath School. ☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets TWENTY-FIVE Cents and for sale at the door.

THE AGENCY OF THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, IS TRANSFERRED TO LOCKE & SANSUM, No. 3 Clark Street.

THE GERMAN LANGUAGE. A class will be formed by MISS CAROLINE MAIDHOF, And young men who find it necessary to speak the above language will do well to call at once, as a few months close application of two or three hours each day, will ensure such a mastery of it that they will find but little difficulty in conversing on ordinary business matters with their German customers. Lessons will also be given on the Guitar. TERMS MODERATE. For particulars inquire in the Toy Store, 242 State street, between Jackson and Van Buren streets, Chicago, Illinois.

THE AGENCY OF THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Of the United States, is transferred to HALL AND COMPANY, 160 S. Water St., Who are duly authorized to act for this Society.

BANK OF MONTREAL. CHICAGO, February 27th, 1862. I am advancing on Produce in store, ON SHORT OR LONG TIME, Payable in Chicago or Eastern Cities, as preferred. Sight and time bills on points in Canada, cashed on favorable terms. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS AND OILS. CARBON OIL For sale at Manufacturer's Prices. 175 LAKE STREET.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS, FOR SORE THROAT, FOR BRONCHITIS, FOR WHOOPING COUGH, FOR HOARSENESS, FOR CROUP AND ASTHMA, FOR INFLUENZA, Use Dwyer's Pectoral Syrup. Put up in bottles at 25 cents, 50 cents and $1.00, by SMITH & DWYER, Druggists and Chemists, opposite the Tremont House.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President. CASH ASSETS OVER $8,000,000! Which is the property of Policy Holders. This has been the most successful Life Company ever chartered in any country. As its rates of premiums are no HIGHER while its assets are GREATER and its Dividends are LARGER than any other Company, it is therefore not only the SAFEST but the CHEAPEST Company to insure in. Persons insuring should take a Policy which will be good when called for ten, twenty or fifty years hence. Reports, Circulars and information gratuitously furnished or sent by mail to any address, and applications for assurance received by E. W. PHILLIPS, Agent for Chicago. H. H. MERRELL, Agent for Wisconsin. Post Office address Milwaukee.

WE ARE NO LONGER AGENTS FOR THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. L. D. OLMSTED & CO.

NOTICE.—Persons having bills against the County of Cook, are requested to hand them in to the County Clerk immediately. LAURENT F. HILLIARD, Clerk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion	$ .50
One Square, each subsequent day, (in 31)	.25
One Square, two weeks, (in $1.50)	3.00
One Square, one month, (in $2.5)	4.00
One Square, three months, (in $13.00)	12.00
One Square, six months, (in $25.00)	20.00
One Square, one year	30.00

☞ Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.

☞ All transient advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.

☞ All changes charged thirty cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE: $1.00 per Square, each week, for first month. 2.00 per Square for each subsequent month. 25.00 per Square for one year.

Wanted.

WANTED—A Wet Nurse. Apply immediately at Dr. Miller's office, southwest corner of Madison and Clark streets, upstairs.

WANTED.—A good House, suitable for a first class Boarding House, in the South Division, north of Adams street. Parties who know of a good tenant by addressing, J. D., Post Office Box 4, Chicago.

WANTED.—Board wanted, East of State street and North of Van Buren, by a gentleman and wife, with a pleasant parlor and bedroom. Address, stating terms, Box 262.

WANTED—To borrow $300 for one year, on real estate security worth $1,200. Address "H," Post Office Box 3929.

WANTED—A small convenient House on the West Side. Address Post Office Box 761, stating location and rent.

WANTED—A Protestant Girl to Cook, Wash and Iron. One who can come well recommended can find a desirable situation by applying at 378 West Lake street.

WANTED—Agents in every town, city and village of the Northwest, to engage in a profitable employment, requiring but a small capital. Address EAMES & CO., and get full particulars, or call at Walsh's store corner of Madison and Custom House Place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. Post Office Box 2987.

WANTED—A Steam Engine of from nine to twelve inch diameter of cylinder. Must be in good running order. Also, a corresponding boiler for the same. Those having Tubular or Flue boilers preferred. Any party having the above or either of them to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser by addressing, stating particulars, Post Office Box 18, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

WANTED—A tenant for a story and a half frame house, on the corner of Peck and Fulton streets, West Side, near Union Park. The owner, a widow lady, desires to rent the house and furniture for her board. Apply on the premises.

WANTED—A situation as book-keeper, accountant or cashier, by a man of ten years experience in a first class house in this city. Good references given from last employers. Address "B," Box 3829, Chicago.

WANTED—I wish to sell my entire household Furniture, with or without lease on house. Parties desiring to go to housekeeping will find where they can save one hundred per cent in the purchase of furniture by addressing Post Office Box 4079, Chicago, Ill., stating when and where an interview may be had.

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 126 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Post Office Box 1530. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED—A Partner with a cash capital of from $3,000 to $5,000 in a Staple Manufacturing Business, which is unlimited and already in operation in Chicago. A practical man, having that amount of means at his command, may realize one hundred per cent on the investment. References required and given. Address Post Office Box 4377, Chicago.

WANTED—To buy for cash, an Improved Farm of about eighty acres, within about 1½ miles of Chicago, and about one mile from some smart railroad town; without buildings preferred. Any one having such a farm to sell cheap, can find a buyer by addressing, with particulars, L. B. SHOULER, Chicago.

WANTED.—To all Seeking Employment—Wanted, an Agent in every city and county in the Northwest. Business appropriate to the times. Every man employed is making from $40 to $100 per month. Full particulars, closing a three-cent stamp, address, P. JOHNSON, corner of State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4233.

WANTED.—Two Hundred Agents. Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell Kohler's new patented System for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys' Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $5 to $8 per day. For particulars inquire of J. KOHLER, Room No. 5, Metropolitan Block, or address P. O. Box 2034, enclosing 3 cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill.

HOUSE WANTED.—Wanted, on the first of May next, a house in the South Division, containing ten or twelve rooms, besides bath rooms and water closets, (basement house not desired) for which a liberal rent will be paid. Address "B. D. MENT," Tribune office.

HOUSE AND LOT WANTED.—Parties having a house and lot, pleasantly located, either in the South or West Division of the city, may hear of a purchaser, by stating price, (for half cash and balance on short time,) size of lot and locality. Price not to exceed $3,000. Address "C," Box 6927, Chicago.

MONEY WANTED.—$4,000 wanted at a low rate of interest for two years, on improved, unincumbered city property, worth five times that amount. Address Box 3402, Chicago P. O.

BROOM MAKERS WANTED. Address L. BUSHNELL, Chicago, Ill.

TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS.—Wanted by a person who has had eight years experience in the business, and a good country connection, Lumber, &c., to sell on Commission or to buy at a fair rate in this city. Terms, &c, if required. Address "G," Box 2848, Chicago, Ill.

GARDENER.—Wanted, a young man acquainted with Green House and Nursery Work. One active and willing may find permanent employment by applying to EDGAR SANDERS, Lake View Flower Gardens, Chicago, Ill.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and his wife wish to secure Furnished Rooms and Board in a private family, where there are no other boarders, and where they can enjoy the comforts of a home. North Side, east of Clark street, preferred. Address Post Office Box 4233.

AGENTS WANTED.—Profitable Employment. Only a small capital required to sell various articles which are wanted by every family; also, articles useful for soldiers. Lloyd's War Maps furnished to Agents on reasonable terms. For particulars enclose Red Stamp to R. R. LANDON, general agent, No. 130 Lake street, upstairs. Post Office Box 4423.

For the Army.

A SUTLER IN THE ARMY wants a partner who can help him to furnish a stock of goods to his regiment. Address stating where an interview can be had, A. C. THOMPSON, Chicago, Illinois.

ATTENTION VOLUNTEERS! Col. FRY, the old Black Hawk Warrior, is now encamped at Carrollton, in Green County, Ill. His Regiment, being nearly full, is expecting marching orders. The Lawrence Rifles, attached to this Regiment, is to be the only Chicago Company. It offers to young men an opportunity to serve their country under one of the best commanders in the State. A few more recruits are wanted immediately to fill up this company. For further particulars, apply at Head Quarters, 28 La Salle street, Chicago. Capt. JAMES LAWRENCE.

200 ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY HORSES WANTED at the Pacific Stable, corner of State and Adams streets, Chicago, Illinois, by WALLACE & MIX.

WANTED—A few able bodied men for Col. Mulligan's 23d Ill. Infantry, U. S. A. The Enfield Rifle, uniforms furnished on joining, and quarters furnished at Camp Douglas. Time of enlistment, three years. Pay from $13 to $23 per month. Apply to Lieut. JOHN GILMAN, Recruiting Officer, Kingsbury Block.

General Notices.

LOST.—A small black and tan rat dog. Answers to the name of Pills. A liberal reward will be paid on his return. E. B. WARNER, 118 West Water st.

CAST STEEL SHOVELS.—50 dozen Superior Steel Shovels on consignment, for sale cheap by FAY & HOLMES, 39 Dearborn street.

PHONETIC SHORTHAND.—A first class writer and experienced Reporter wishes to establish a class for the study of this most useful art. Terms low. Address "REPORTER," care of the Tribune office.

NOTICE TO LAWYERS.—A young Lawyer, of liberal education and experience in the practice of the Law, desires to form a partnership with some gentleman or firm of professional reputation and good standing in Chicago or some considerable city of the West. Can command paid for some considerable share ... Address "A. B.," Tribune Office, Chicago, Illinois.

THE UNDERSIGNED, ASSIGNEE of T. B. Carter, has removed his office to 87 Washington street, where the books and accounts of the said T. B. Carter may be found until the 10th day of March, after which they will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. ASHER CARTER, Assignee of T. B. Carter.

FIRE PROOF SAFES.—Manufactured by Diebold, Bahmann & Co., Cincinnati, which for BEAUTY OF FINISH excels anything of the kind made in this country, with powder proof locks. Prices, $40, $50, $60, $80 and upwards. For sale by F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle st.

VACCINE VIRUS.—A fresh supply—warranted. Price per tube, $1.00. Chicago Homoeopathic Pharmacy, 160 Clark street. C. S. HALSEY.

CHOICE LOTS FOR SALE ON Washington and Randolph streets, east of Ada street. ALSO, GROVE LOTS, two or more acres, just north of City Limits. T. WRIGHT, Office No. 8 Purdee's Building, Corner of Wells and South Water streets.

WINTER APPLES.—Newly packed and assorted Apples are worth $3.00 per barrel. Call and see at No. 30 State street. H. P. STANLEY.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—Artificial Legs and Arms. SELPHO'S PATENT, 516 Broadway. The above celebrated substitutes for lost limbs, having the latest improvements, can be had only of WM. SELPHO, Patentee, 516 Broadway, N. Y.

MAPLE SUGAR.—I am prepared to furnish 10,000 SAP BUCKETS. Parties wishing them will do well to send at once to 8 South Water street. ALSO, Churns, Tubs, Pails, Woodenware and wholesale dealer in Wooden and Willow Ware. Apply at ...

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! Revolvers of all kinds. OFFICERS' SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES, &C. Bowie Knives and Military Goods, Gun Materials, Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. All kinds of Ammunition. GEORGE T. ABBEY, 126 Lake street.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1862.

HOW TO SAVE THE SOUTH.

The war against the Union by the South, all men know, had its source in ignorance and delusion of Human Slavery, which were inflamed to passion and treason by the efforts and frauds of ambitious and reckless men. All history shows no more striking instance of a whole people being deceived, misled, and betrayed by the men to whom they looked for patriotic counsel, safe and wise impulse and plan. They are their chosen and trusted leaders who have thus treated the Southern people; who have filled their hearts with false hopes and fierce passions; have shown to them the mild and noble features of the best of Governments painted in the blackest and ugliest colors; and with false alarms of unreal dangers, and fancied wrongs have frightened and forced them into rebellion. And this was expected from such base and treacherous leaders, have so little regard for the true interest and enduring welfare of the South, that they would sacrifice them all many times over rather than give up one of their own selfish hopes, or have their pride and arrogance ever so little humbled.

It is not enough of misery and loss and destruction that this foul conspiracy has already inflicted upon the South, but it seems we are soon to gaze upon another and more bloody act in this cruel drama. Not satisfied with all the horrors and dangers and sufferings which the army of the Union must needs bring in its train as it sweeps over this guilty section of the country, those leaders determine in a wild frenzy of passion and desperation to burn, ravage and destroy all that the war might spare, with some insane hope that the universal desolation of their fields, their polluted hearths and blackened shrines, the glare of flaming villages and cities, and murdered men with fleeing women and children may attest to the latest time the fury of their hate, the depth of their inveterate and malignant pride.

We fear that the chiefs in this insurrection are so determined never to submit or yield, and what is more, not to be overcome, that they choose to see the whole south laid in ruins and blood, rather than to confess their error, and turn again to the old ways of virtue and loyalty. There is to them a fierce joy in knowing that a lurid halo of infernal pride, and devilish and undying hate against the Union shall always gird their brows; and though they be hurled by superior force into the gulf that opens for all such, yet they will go down into its bottomless pit hurling back fierce looks of defiance, and shaking their clenched fists at the Highest. We know it is almost hopeless to ask such men to give up ambitious schemes and long cherished hopes, dear as their pride and sweet as their revenge, yet they must have their better moments, and conscience and patriotism may yet burst up in some reviving flame before they go forever out. If the leaders were out of the way, if they were entirely removed and gone, there is great reason to think the people would gladly throw down their arms and return to the Union. Cannot these leaders be persuaded then to take themselves away, and thus no longer hinder the restoration of peace and all its blessings to their misguided and bleeding countrymen. If this be asking too much, if it is more than they can do and live, then let them reflect how glorious it is for them to sacrifice their lives to save the South; let them learn by their own experience how sweet a thing it is to die for one's country. They must have been always told that Heaven is well pleased with such sacrifices, and that with such offerings States may be saved. Let them then not delay, but hasten each to such altar as may be nearest, and there solemnly immolate himself, and offer up his own life to save the life of his country.

Let Davis, seated in the chair of State, in the presence of the Confederate Congress, drink a brimming bowl full of the poison he has mixed for others, and go to his own place. Nothing in his life can so become him as his leaving it. Let Toombs draw a sharp knife slowly through his black throat, and falling as near Bunker Hill as he can get, call his slaves together with his death rattle. Let Benjamin go out and hang himself like that great proto-traitor of his tribe, Judas Iscariot. Let Bishop-General Polk conclude his evening services by dismissing himself with his own blessing to the world to come, and let all the People say Amen. Let Floyd steal the arsenic that some friend is keeping for rats, and taking a big dose darkly, come as near a repentant thief as he can get, by robbing himself of life, and cheating the gallows of its due. Let Buckner, if he can, raise himself up enough from the depth into which he has sunk, fall on his own disgraced sword, the only steel fit to end his shameful life.

Thus by noble self-sacrifice of Southern leaders can the South be saved. Shall we hope it may be done?

THE LONDON TIMES ON AMERICA.

Elsewhere we insert an article from the London *Times* on the "Situation" in America, as seen by that pro-slavery sheet. We give it place for the purpose of putting on record for our readers, one of the last of a long series of malevolent predictions concerning the Union that will ever appear in the *Times*. The intelligence that has reached Europe before to-day will put an eternal quietus on the venomous libels heaped on the Union, and the constant prophesying of destruction that was about to overtake and destroy our Government. The evil prognostications of the *Times* and its special correspondent, Russell, have come to naught. The events of the last month have blown them to the winds. The Great Republic is not mortally wounded; the "American bubble" of free government has not bursted, as a British aristocrat announced and the *Times* echoed.

The *Times* refuses to consider the Federal victory at Somerset as of any consequence, and offsets it by "the news of a rebel victory received at St. Louis." What victory? The rebels have been beaten in every encounter that has taken place during the year 1862. Their successes all ended with 1861.

What the *Times* says about the cost of the war has in it considerable admixture of truth. Money has been spent at a frightful rate. But the country is now beginning to reap the fruits of the immense outlay in the important victories being achieved. That much more might have been accomplished with the money there can be no reasonable doubt. We believe that had Cameron been removed last November and Stanton been appointed, the rebellion would have been crushed and the war ended. He would have allowed 200,000 of the best drilled, armed and equipped American soldiers ever sent to the field in this country, to go into winter quarters without striking a blow at the enemy. He would not have let the magnificent campaign weather of November and December pass away visibly unimproved. He would have caused that huge and splendidly equipped army to have "moved on the enemy's works," and rained down on the rebels a shower of shell, ball and grape from five hundred pieces of artillery. One thing is certain, that something decisive would have been done. The grounds for the taunt that "the citizens of the great Republic had contrived to spend more money in a shorter period, to less purpose, than any people who ever lived on the face of the earth," would not have existed. Since he has been Secretary of War the embargo has been laid on the movements of the Potomac army. But the roads are fast drying up and becoming passable for artillery and baggage. No excuses nor pretexts for procrastination and torpidity will avail now. Stanton is determined that the army shall be got out of its intrenchments; that powder shall be burned in the face of the foe, and that the siege of the National Capital shall be raised.

But the rebel crushing machinery is fairly in motion in the West, and a few turns of the ponderous wheel has demonstrated that the "struggle" is not so "hopeless" as the *Times* thinks; and it has been pretty effectually shown also that "the Confederates have" *not* "the advantage in the individual excellence of their troops, in the military aptitude of their population," nor "in the more resolute determination of their men."

Each steamer that departs from our shores will bear additional evidence of the ability of the loyal citizens to subdue the disloyal, to restore the national authority over all the States, and to preserve to future generations the Great Republic.

GENTLEMEN AND MUD-SILLS.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*, says:

> One wealthy woman from Georgia, residing here, and who has several friends and relatives fighting on the side of the South, remarks passionately: "It seems *so hard* that the flower of the South, her gentlemen, the very best men of all the South should be killed and captured by northern mechanics!" The woman cannot divest herself of Governor Hammond's idea of "the mud-sills" of the North; and the cruelest feature of the war, to her mind, is the fact that Southern nabob and Northern "mudsill" must meet on the deadly field of battle.

Madame from Georgia is not alone in her singularity. Chicago has plenty of half-witted women who have spent the last half year in bemoaning the disgrace of the "planters' sons," in being compelled to fight against the mud-sills of the North. "Is it not too bad," said one of them when a well known regiment passed by, "that the gentlemen of the South should be compelled to risk their lives in fighting with such ruff-scuffs as these?" "Gentlemen of the South." Go to Camp Douglas and see the specimens of gentility. A third of them, it is said, cannot read and write. A considerable fraction of them hardly know in what county they live when at home. Three-fourths of them never lived so well and abundantly before as they do now at Government expense. Nine-tenths of them have no just idea what the fight is about. "Gentlemen"—"planters sons!" Read *Olmsted's Cotton Kingdom*—a plain and truthful book, the result of wide observation and careful inquiry,—and learn how they live at home, what they read, how they spend their time, what their ambition is—learn in a word what they are; and this silly gabble about the "chivalry of the South" will pass for what it is worth. A double log cabin, or a barn-like house of boards in a clearing, perhaps upon the edge of a swamp; the tenement without windows, with none of the comforts that a Northern man considers indispensable to decency; no suggestion of a bath room; no chance for retirement or privacy; scant accommodations for insuring personal cleanliness; perhaps a few articles of costly and tawdry furniture sadly out of place in unfinished rooms and beneath unplastered ceilings; a fence of rails in front and rear enclosing not only the "family mansion," but the niggers' cabins; niggers to the right and niggers to the left; no school house near; white society sparse and when found rude and undesirable; the African dialect uppermost in speech; African passions and plantation manners the bane of life and the rule of society; no associations for literary, social, or scientific improvement; newspapers, and but few of them, which reflect the opinions of the readers; a dearth of books that the majority of Northern mechanics could not endure for a single year; a table which, in spite of the loud boasts of Southern hospitality and Southern cheer, is an evidence of the ingrained barbarism which buys and sells men and whips women, on which but little more delicate than rank bacon and corn pone, with an occasional addition of milk and molasses, can be found. The out door life corresponds with the inner barrenness; little amusement, and, save in the cuffing and driving of niggers, but little industry; the planter's son may hunt or fish when driven to either by ennui, which idleness brings; but he more commonly loafs with those who corrupt his habits; or if he works, he goes to the field with the debased creatures who like a dead weight drag him constantly nearer and nearer to their level; brawls and quarrels ending frequently in barbarous personal encounters or in way side assassinations, for which the offenders are rarely punished, fill up no small part of his time; religion which is cant and hypocrisy, because it sells into life-long bondage the brethren of the church, or which is only a fleeting mental excitement which howls to-day with despair and rollicks in lust and drink to-morrow; a constant effort to raise more cotton, for the purpose of buying more niggers, and to buy more niggers to raise more cotton, is the result of the ruling ambition than which nothing can be more ignoble; a life full of pride, passion, and ignorance, in which is no beauty,—these are the conditions, incidents and surroundings which make the "planters' sons," with rare exceptions, in the Cotton States, what they are. There are cultivated and generous men in the South, but outside of the Border Slave States they are few; and under the pressure of ignorance, as universal as it is deplorable, are growing less; and where, as in Kentucky, Maryland and Virginia, they are yet most frequently to be found, there is the loyal sentiment the deepest and most difficult of eradication. We state only the general condition of the sons of the South, leaving to others the task which would be welcome enough to us, of pointing out the exceptions. There is small chance, such being the condition of the chivalry, for any female lamentations over the grief to which the "planters' sons" have come.

CONCESSIONS TO REBELS.

There is a class of papers and politicians that declare that the Union can only be restored with slavery, and that unless the rebel slaveholder and his doughface ally in the North are allowed to rule, there can never be unity or peace again in the Republic. This class prefer disunion to subjugation of the rebellion by force of arms. A cotemporary well remarks that "the clamor which they are making for measures which shall satisfy the rebels grows louder the nearer we get to the suppression of the revolt. While our armies were inactive, while the enemy held his ground, while it seemed doubtful to many whether our government had not adopted the policy of keeping the rebels shut up by a sea and land blockade, till they should become tired of so inconvenient a situation, and be willing to make peace by compromise, it is wonderful how patient were the organs of secession in the free States. Their contentment was really edifying." They waxed loud in their praises of the procrastination of Gen. Mc Clellan, and eulogized the Administration on the wisdom and statesmanship of the policy of not hurting anybody, particularly slaveholders. "As soon, however, as our armies and fleets are in active motion and winning one victory after another, the semi secession prints begin to be uneasy. At the first successes of the expedition under Burnside they instantly open the discussion of plans for stopping the war and conciliating the rebels. The capture of Fort Henry and the opening of the Tennessee heightened their anxiety, and made them still louder; the conquest of Fort Donelson and Nashville has raised it to fever heat, and they are more noisy than ever."

Take the instance of the secession sheet in this city. In proportion as the Union cause brightens it grows more frantic and furious in its abuse of what it calls "Abolitionism." It is importunate for concessions to the enemies of the Union. Its thoughts and efforts are all directed towards the salvation of slavery. When the Northern giant has the rebel monster in his grasp and is squeezing the life out of it, the *Times* howls the louder for "concessions and sacrifices of opinions" for the sake of those who spurn the Constitution and trample on its authority. The toleration which the loyal Northern people exhibit towards those secession reptiles among them is truly astonishing, and will be a subject of wonder and marvel to our posterity when they read about the Great Rebellion of 1861. But nothing will challenge their amazement so much as to read that the word "abolitionist" was applied as a term of obloquy and aversion to all those who loved the Union better than slavery—that will be the crowning wonder of our grandchildren, when slavery shall be a thing of the past.

The New State of West Virginia.

The Convention lately in session at Wheeling was most unfortunate, as we have repeatedly shown, in not stamping upon the Constitution of the proposed new State the eternal principles of freedom. Although it is not a slave Constitution, except by inference, it is not sufficiently plain spoken as a free Constitution. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* has serious doubts if it will be acceptable to Congress in its present shape, and lest all that has been done and that may be done to create the new State may come to nought, it calls upon the Commissioners of the Convention to ascertain whether Congress will be disposed to admit the State, before the people are put to the trouble of a special election in April. These Commissioners hold the power to re-assemble the delegates in Convention, and they may thus save time and trouble by making the record right at once. For our own part we confess to some interest in this Wheeling movement. It is the germ from which may spring one of the most prosperous and inviting Free States West of the Alleghanies. The Constitution, as it now stands, lacks in one great essential. It is proper, therefore, that the Convention should have one more opportunity to put itself right, and the *Intelligencer* has made a suggestion that should not be disregarded.

Regular Army Officers in the Volunteers.

The number of regular army officers now serving in the volunteer force is one hundred and twenty-one. Of these, one officer holds the rank of Major General of Volunteers; fifty have the rank of Brigadier Generals; fifty-seven are Colonels; seven Lieutenant Colonels, and six Majors. All of these officers, with the exception of twenty-three, are graduates of West Point. The total number of general officers of volunteers is one hundred and twelve, namely: Six Major Generals—two of whom are West Pointers, and one hundred and six Brigadier Generals, seventy-three of whom are West Pointers.

☞ The Rebel Congress has little disposition to embrace the Border States in their deliberations. These unfortunate communities have been badly treated by the oligarchy. We read in the proceedings of the first day's session that, during the ballot for the Clerk of the House of Representatives, a pathetic appeal was made to the members in favor of the election of Mr. Johnson, "a citizen of Missouri," to that position. "The member from Missouri," says the report, "made an appropriate and touching allusion to the sacrifices made by her citizens and the sufferings she had endured to release herself from the oppressive thraldom of the Abolition Government." Furthermore, it was said that Johnson would accept the position as a high compliment. The Congress was inexorable. It would neither sympathize with the sufferings of Missouri nor bestow a compliment upon the modest Mr. Johnson, but very calmly elected Mr. Emmett Dixon of Georgia, a creature of Howell Cobb. In the organization of the new Government, not one of the down-trodden Border States is represented. The presiding officers of both branches of Congress are from Virginia, the Secretary of the Senate from North Carolina, the doorkeeper from South Carolina. The doorkeeper of the House is from Alabama; the clerk, as we have said, from Georgia. Kentucky, and Tennessee, and Missouri, all of them represented on the floor, have no practical recognition in awarding the favors of Congress. They do not belong to the close cotton corporation; and, with all their sacrifices, are regarded with suspicion and distrust.

☞ Capt. J. H. Dickerson, the U. S. Quartermaster at Cincinnati, has got himself into the papers quite unenviously. He boards at the Burnet House, the proprietors of which proposed an illumination over the Donelson news. The Captain was absent, and Mrs. Dickerson, whose allegiance to the Government is not in proportion to the support she derives from it, sturdily refused that the candles should adorn her windows. They were placed there and she snuffed them out; lighted again and she snuffed them out; and this kind of warfare between the clerk and herself lasted all the evening. Next day when she appeared at dinner the others at that table changed their seats. Now the Captain has got home and had two knock-down fights over it, one with the clerk and the other with one of the boarders who left the table. He has been arrested and held to bail for assault.

☞ The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in session at Philadelphia, are deep in the question involving the rights of relatives to the disposition of a deceased member of the family. Col. Francis M. Wynkoop, who commanded a regiment in Mexico, died in Schuylkill county, Pa., December 13th, 1857. His mother obtained permission to have the funeral service at the old family residence in Pottsville, the body to be first interred in the family vault and afterwards removed, if the widow so desired, to Laurel Hill Cemetery, near Philadelphia, where the deceased had already selected a lot for his own family. The body being interred in Pottsville, the mother got an injunction of the court to restrain the widow from disturbing it. The court holds that the widow has rights which the other members of the family are bound to respect, and will decide in her favor.

☞ The people of Cincinnati are anxious to know if they are under a municipal despotism. Mayor Hatch's police are very insolent, and put on airs regardless of law. A score of respectable citizens have been violently arrested and locked up over night for speaking disrespectfully of the Mayor. The police reporter of the *Times*, for censuring the police for these arrests, was himself arrested. Another citizen was seized while carrying a sledge hammer through the street, was arrested and after some delay was released, but the sledge hammer was taken away; no charge has been or could be preferred against him. People cry out for a remedy, and it is proposed that the Legislature shall find one by taking the police out of Mayor Hatch's hands, *a la* New York.

☞ The friends of Brignoli, the great tenor, may be interested to know that he gave a great banquet to his friends at the Everett House, New York, on the 22d, not in honor of Washington's birthday, but in commemoration of his own arrival in this country on the 22d of February, 1855. On the table was the celebrated stag's head which, it is said, Brignoli carries with him in all his travels. Gottschalk, Susini, Maretzek, several foreign diplomats, and a few British army officers were present. There were no speeches, and only one toast—that to the host.

☞ The seizure of the barque Ariel, after she had cleared at Providence, R. I., for the African coast, and her detention as a suspected slaver seems to have been a vexatious piece of business, instigated (it is thought) by a rival concern who had on the same day started a cargo for the same coast. The West African market is very limited, and a single cargo of tobacco and rum changes the price of palm oil in return. The idea was, therefore, to delay one cargo and so get the other a week ahead.

☞ A paragraph has been traveling the rounds that at the charter election in Oskaloosa, Iowa, a woman had a plurality of all the votes for mayor and so was chosen. The facts seem to be that it was an election to fill a vacancy; and strong doubts existing as to the legality of the call, the voters threw their suffrages away, as a matter of ridicule. Benj. F. Ingalls, Esq., is the acting mayor, and will so continue until the regular election in April

☞ It was stated a few days ago that Mrs. Gen. Buckner and Mrs. Col. Hanson had arrived at Cairo by a flag of truce, and asked to be permitted to join their husbands, who were held as prisoners at Indianapolis. Our Cairo correspondent informs us that the ladies were returned to Columbus on Wednesday, Gen. Halleck refusing to grant their request to join their husbands, who have been sent to Fort Warren.

☞ Ben. McCullough has a long card in the Richmond *Whig*, in which he roundly abuses Gen. Price, accusing him of robbing the Louisiana and Arkansas soldiers of their share of the glory of the battle of Springfield. We guess that Price would willingly share with those soldiers or any others the glory of his late expulsion from Missouri.

☞ An attempt was made to poison the family and some twenty boarders at the house of Thomas Connor, in Pittsburgh, a few days since. After dinner all who ate at the house became suddenly ill from poison, and several required aid of physicians. It is thought all will recover. The landlord was suspected and committed to jail for examination.

FROM SOUTHWEST MISSOURI.

Detailed Account of the Chase After Price.

REBEL ATROCITIES.

[The following, though not of a late date, is the best and most connected account that we have seen of the Federal expedition to Southwest Missouri in pursuit of Price.]

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP AT SUGAR CREEK, ARK., Wednesday February 19th, 1862.

Here we are "away down South in Dixie," taking a rest after a long, wearisome and almost fruitless chase of Price and his 11,000 copperas vagabonds. By an examination of the map you will find our present position eight miles northeast of Bentonville, in Benton county, which is the northwesternmost county in Arkansas.

The army of southwest Missouri moved from Rolla at different times during the month of January and a part of February, and were concentrated at Lebanon, Laclede county, about 68 miles southwest of Rolla. The roads at that time being very bad, in fact almost impassible, over mountains, through deep and muddy valleys, and rivers swollen by rains and snows, it took some time to get through so large a force with forage, subsistence, tents and camp equipage sufficient for their use. On the 7th of February Gen. Curtis issued Special Order No. 75, directing the troops in his command to take with them six days' light rations—hard bread, rice, sugar and coffee, salt, a few mixed vegetables and some pinole (parched ground corn and sugar) —and only such tents and clothing as were absolutely necessary for a forced march.

On the morning of the 11th of February, the army, consisting of about seventeen thousand men, left Lebanon on the route for Springfield. Gen. Sigel with his body guard, the Benton Hussars regiment, and his command consisting of the First Division under Gen. Osterhaus—1st brigade, Col. Coler commanding, 44th and 25th regiments Illinois volunteers; 2d brigade, Col. Nicholas Greusel of the 36th Illinois, commanding—3d, 12th, and 17th Missouri volunteers, 36th Illinois; one squadron cavalry, Capt. Jenks of Aurora, and Welfley's St. Louis, and Hoffmann's Cincinnati batteries. Second Division under Gen. Asboth—1st brigade, Col. Shaffer commanding—2d and 15th Missouri volunteers, Fremont Hussars, 2d Ohio battery and one battery flying artillery took the road by way of Marshfield, while Gen. Curtis and staff, with the remainder of the army took the direct route to Springfield.

On Wednesday evening the advance guard of Gen Curtis, under Major Wright, came in collision with Price's pickets which were stationed, to the number of about 200, eight miles east of Springfield. Several shots were fired from the battery of 12-pounder mountain howitzers attached to the 4th Iowa regiment, which drove in the pickets, wounding several, but killing none. This firing and hasty charge seems to have been rather untimely. Had Sigel been allowed to come up, his column would in all probability have deployed to the right and left, surrounding and capturing the pickets quietly, while the whole army could have rushed into Springfield the same evening, and engaged Price's army who were then just commencing their departure which occupied them until half-past two on Thursday morning. As it was, much time was spent in scouting, and reconnoitering to find masked batteries which had no existence except in imagination, thereby enabling the arch traitor of Missouri to escape with all his baggage, commissary stores, and his army of ten or eleven thousand men. On Thursday morning early our troops commenced entering Springfield, and before noon the last had passed through this once flourishing and pleasant, but now ruined town. Price had used the court house for a hospital, and on his departure left it and three large story buildings, besides a very great number of smaller houses, full of his sick and disabled soldiers; while the burying ground of over five acres was literally filled with new made graves. Within two days after the passage of the Federal army through Springfield, several of the stores which had been closed during Price's reign of terror, were opened; trains of merchandise from St. Louis brought in, and tea, coffee, sugar, daily papers, and all the etceteras of trade, for months unseen by the citizens, began to find their way to the firesides of Green County.

Straggling parties of our troops burned several buildings in and about the town, belonging to citizens who are in the rebel army, and quite a number have been destroyed along the route southwest. Such outrages have not been countenanced by the officers in command, and every pains has been taken to find out and punish the offenders. These depredations have probably been perpetrated by soldiers who have been enlisted in their neighborhoods, and for the purpose of revenging private wrongs, and gratifying domestic malice.

The Federal army encamped on Thursday evening about one mile west of Springfield, near the winter-quarters of the confederates attached to Price's army. These were huts built of logs and poles, many of them covered with raw hides left by Fremont's army in October last, and nearly all supplied with comfortable fire-places, and chimneys built of brick from a neighboring kiln.

On leaving this camp, Gen. Sigel, with his command took the right on the Mt. Vernon road, and Gen. Curtis, with Davis's Indiana troops, and the remainder of the army, took the Wilson's Creek road leading directly toward Cassville. It was Gen. Sigel's intention to push forward by a forced march and into the main road at Flat Creek, 42 miles southwest of Springfield, cutting off Price's retreat, while Davis should engage his attention by delays and a feint at falling back toward Springfield. Here again Sigel's plan was interrupted by inordinate haste. On Friday evening the cavalry and a part of the artillery under Davis came up with Price who was encamped on Crane Creek, 28 miles from Springfield, and who, as I am informed by Union citizens residing in the neighborhood, was preparing to make a halt of a week, having heard that the Federal army had given up the chase. The artillery on coming upon the rebel camp threw several shells at random from the road which runs down a winding ravine for a long distance through a sort of chapparel. I am told by citizens who were present at the time, that these shells burst upon a spur of the hill about fifty rods to the right of the rebel camp, doing no manner of execution except completely to surprise the rebels, and cause them to pull up stakes, and beat a hasty and disorderly retreat, leaving many wagons and tents and quite a quantity of stores. Price had taken up his headquarters at a house two miles west of his camp, and when the shells were thrown he hurried to the scene of confusion, and took command of his routed forces. The victorious cohorts took Col. Freeman, Major Berry, Price's Chief Engineer, two Captains and twelve privates—seventeen in all, and sent them prisoners to Springfield; then pushing on after the retreating rebels drove them past the junction of the road at Flat Creek, half a day or more before Sigel had arrived, thus allowing them a second time to slip through our fingers. The advance guard of the Federal army kept up a constant skirmishing and running fire upon the rear of the pursued during the whole or a part of every day's march. On Sunday evening our forces encamped at the Arkansas line, sixteen miles from Cassville, and on Monday evening at this place, where a very sharp skirmish took place in which some of our cavalry charge up a narrow road under a murderous fire from the enemy—our loss being about nine killed and twenty wounded. Among the latter was Maj. Bowen, of the cavalry attached to the 13th Illinois, and Adjt. McKenny, of Gen. Curtis's staff.

Report yesterday says that Price had been reinforced by 3,000 men, and had made a stand at the Cross Hollows, a rugged and almost inaccessible position, eight miles south of this point. To-day we have been waiting for orders, and to-night we have them, but whether for retreat or advance we cannot tell. Many of our troops are nearly barefoot, and there seems to be an unwillingness to go forward unless there is a prospect of having a fight, in which case the boys are eager for the fray. But they are discouraged at so many failures, when their prey was as it were within their very grasp.

There is universal confidence in the sagacity and bravery of Gen. Sigel, and every messenger from the east is surrounded with eagerness in the hope and expectation that his nomination as a Major General has been confirmed by Congress, which would be to them a guarantee of the success of the expedition. Col. Greusel, in command of the Second Brigade, has won the universal confidence and esteem of not only the troops in his command, but of the superior officers, and I hear him spoken of on all hands as one of the most brave as well as efficient officers in this army. His well-earned laurels in the Mexican War, and the perfect discipline of the troops who have been under his command during this war, are a sufficient guaranty that he will acquit himself as a true soldier in the present campaign. He is eager for the contest to commence, and under a judicious leader feels certain of success.

Just as I am writing, a citizen who has been in Price's camp to-day, says that he is fortifying at the Cross Hollows, and if this is true, and our orders are to advance, we may have warm work to-morrow. You shall hear from me again as soon as any decisive movement has taken place.

Since writing the above I learn that sixteen straggling soldiers, not far east of this place, on the Cassville road, have been cut off by some prowling rebels, killed and stripped of their clothing and money. These troops are men who have been detained at Rolla and elsewhere from sickness and other causes, and were on their way to join their commands. The road is sprinkled thickly with such men from here to Rolla, who do not seem to think there is any danger, and consequently do not travel in bands, nor take any measures for self protection. The bandits are probably men from Price's army, who, unable to proceed, had been left behind in the brush, but after resting came out to murder and rob our careless soldiers along the route.

I had forgotten to mention that on Tuesday evening the Hussars under Gen. Asboth, came in, after a day's scout to Bentonville and the neighborhood, bringing with them sixty prisoners, a very fine secesh flag, and several wagon loads of whisky, tobacco, flour, some sugar, rice, and other stores. My opinion is, from the hilarity manifested by the Hussars, and their apparent top-heaviness, that finding their trains too heavily loaded they were carrying a part of the whisky in the shape of "bricks in their hats."

A Correction.

KEOKUK, Iowa, February 28th, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In your issue of the 25th, you state that Col. John W. Rankin, who failed in an attempt last summer to raise a regiment of Iowa cavalry, has been appointed Colonel of the 17th infantry. Permit me to say that I never attempted to raise a regiment of cavalry. You probably refer to Rankin of Canada, who attempted to raise a regiment of Lancers at Detroit.

It is true that I am Colonel of the Iowa 17th infantry, and pardon me for saying that I know no such word as "fail."

JOHN W. RANKIN.

OUR SPRINGFIELD LETTER.

The Democracy in a Muddle—A Caucus within a Caucus—The Eleventh Illinois Cavalry—Their Roster.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, February 28, 1862.

I learn that there is, much to the chagrin of the Democracy who are not admitted to the penetralia, a Democratic caucus within the regular Democratic caucus. This is said to be composed of the Democrats of the straightest sect, the genuine Egyptians, who have never been stained with "free dirt" or soiled in the slightest degree by contact with "Black Republicanism" of any kind or character whatever. As the regular Democratic caucus is called the Upper or House of Lords, I cannot find a better name for this caucus within the caucus than the "Privy Council" or the "Grand Star Chamber" of the Democracy. It was probably into this caucus that a Douglas Democrat stumbled a few nights ago, supposing he was meeting with the celebrated committee of fifteen. As soon as he got in, a very oily Democrat, with a very Milesian name, made up to him, took him warmly by the hand, and congratulated him upon his return to the bosom of the Democratic party.

The grasp of the "right hand of fellowship" was not so warmly returned, however, as the Democrat "in good standing" had reason to expect. In fact our Douglas Democrat very candidly said, that they had barked up the wrong tree, that he was not coming back and had no notion of doing so. With such mutual explanations our friend U. left, glad to escape from what he at first thought was a regularly called meeting of the K. G. C's.

Colonel Ingersoll's regiment of cavalry from Peoria, passed through this city on its way South, to-day. The men look well, but many of the horses are small, and many are also in very poor condition. The following is the regimental roster:

COLONEL—Robert G. Ingersoll.
LIEUT. COLONEL—Bres D. Meek.
FIRST MAJOR—Sabine D. Puterbaugh.
SECOND MAJOR—David J. Waggoner.
THIRD MAJOR—James F. Johnson.
QUARTERMASTER—Wm. Currie.
SURGEON—Z. James McMaster.
ASS'T SURGEON—Robt. F. Stratton.
COMPANY A—Otto Frank, Captain, Anthony Rosbrig, First Lieutenant, Theophilis Scheerer, Second Lieutenant.
COMPANY B—S. C. Burbridge, Captain, Frank Worden, First Lieutenant, Chas. Bancroft, Second Lieutenant.
COMPANY C—G. W. Freeman, Captain, Chas. E. Johnson, First Lieutenant, M. S. Lowman, Second Lieutenant.
COMPANY D—L. H. Armstrong, Captain, G. W. Odell, First Lieutenant, W. P. Armstrong, Second Lieutenant.
COMPANY E—John R. Teigler, Captain, Phil. F. Elliott, First Lieutenant, Samuel Craig, Second Lieutenant.
COMPANY F—Wm. Olmsted, Captain, Richard Barne, First Lieutenant, Wm. Dunovan, Second Lieutenant.
COMPANY G—John Cuykendall, Captain, Lot S. Willard, First Lieutenant, Stephen S. Tripp, Second Lieutenant.
COMPANY H—John C. Knowlton, Captain, Francis LeClaire, First Lieutenant, A. J. Davis, Second Lieutenant.
COMPANY I—John J. Worden, Captain, H. T. Gregg, First Lieutenant, Wm. R. Hayes, Second Lieutenant.
COMPANY K—H. C. Woods, Captain, Richard A. Hawk, First Lieutenant, John McFarland, Second Lieutenant.
COMPANY L—James Rote, Captain, Thos. O'Hara, First Lieutenant, Wm. D. Slater, Second Lieutenant.
COMPANY M—Adam Stuber, Captain, H. C. Moffit, First Lieutenant, G. A. Quinn, Second Lieutenant.

OUR CAIRO LETTER.

High Stage of the Rivers—News from the Cumberland—The aspect in Tennessee—The Contraband question—A loyal African and the reward he got—Our State Administration nobly vindicate themselves—Care for our wounded—Sundry mentions.

[From our own correspondent.]

CAIRO, February, 28th, 1862.

The river still continues rising and is fairly choked up with drift wood from the Cumberland and Tennessee floating down to Dixie, and these are not the only Lazaruses carried in the capacious and fruitful bosoms of the Ohio and Mississippi, for I have it from good authority that numerous bottles with Northern newspapers enclosed have been thrown into the river here for the edification of Reverend General Polk and his rebellious flock, who go bottle fishing with much regularity every morning. If the contents are half as effective as those of other bottles, much in vogue Columbus-ward, the rebels will soon be in a tight place.

From the Cumberland and Tennessee there is nothing new, and everything remains "in the condition which." General Grant's troops are still at Donelson. The latest accounts brought from Nashville direct, represent that our troops had not yet entered the city. The flag was there and our forces were preparing to cross the river in transports, both bridges having been burned by the rebels. It was not known where the Bowling Green rebel forces were.

There is no news from down below except some well authenticated reports that Tennessee is by no means subdued and that decided stands will be made at Columbus, Fort Randolph and Memphis. The latter city is strongly guarded. The streets are barricaded with cotton bales, and every available man has been pressed into the service. A late Memphis paper contains a savage and blood thirsty war message from Gov. Harris, urging the people to *rise en masse* and fight until exterminated. It is by no means certain that the Tennesseeans will submit to this unpleasant extremity, as "Liberty or Death" was the duplicate motto at Henry and Donelson, and neither of those desideratums were attained.

I will narrate one incident of the siege of Fort Donelson, which has heretofore been unpublished, but which depends for its verity upon the statement of an officer high in rank. On Saturday night, the 15th of February, it will be remembered that Floyd and his brigade escaped from the Fort by means of a transport. It was but a brief time after the great thief's abrupt departure that a contraband belonging to one of Floyd's officers escaped from the rebels and came within our lines where Lauman's Brigade was stationed. He brought to Gen. Grant the news of Floyd's escape, and minutely described the manner in which it was accomplished, and the number of men who had escaped. His statement was at first doubted, but subsequent events confirmed the negro's announcement. The next morning the garrison offered to capitulate and upon the strength of the contraband's announcement and the knowledge of its truth, General Grant sent to General Buckner his demand for an unconditional surrender, and his threat to immediately move upon their works if the demand did not meet with compliance. The demand was acknowledged, the garrison, equipments and stores fell into our hands, and the Stars and Stripes waved over the shattered walls of Donelson through the faithfulness of that African. That negro is now the servant of the officer who imparted to us the information. On his way down the river to Cairo, the boat struck at a landing to wood up. Several Tennesseeans were at the landing, who recognized the negro, or pretended to do so, and claimed him as the property of a Union man. The captain of the boat was for giving him up, but the officer at once assumed the basis that possession was nine points of the law, and established the remaining point by a judicious display of a six shooter, accompanied with an invitation to take the contraband. Union owner or no Union owner, by virtue of the valuable information imparted to our forces the negro has earned a title to himself apart from his inalienable rights, and having won his spurs was justly permitted to wear them. No one will blame the officer for his action, which was based upon humanity as well as gratitude. Indeed the whole matter shows upon what fortuitous circumstances ascension depends, and defines in this case pretty clearly the point where the flood in the tide of men's affairs was taken and led on to fortune.

The late visit of Gov. Yates and his staff to Donelson and Mound City has developed some facts which furnish a complete and thorough answer to the aspersions cast upon him, and the endeavors of the unconstitutional swell mob at Springfield to resuscitate the Democratic party, and build up its sectional fabric upon the ruins of Governor Yates's administration. To the Paul Pryish and dastardly resolution calling for an investigation into the condition of our regiments as compared with the regiments of other States, you have already published the caustic reply of the gallant Major McNeill. Foiled in their attempts in that direction under cover of a hypocritical anxiety for the relief and comfort of our wounded, by innuendo and sneaking insinuations, they seek to injure the fair name of the Governor, and bring the present executive department into disrepute, that they may the more successfully and surely galvanize the torpid fabric of Democracy into some show of life. Their plans, however, are as transparent as crystal, and when submitted to the ratification of the people, will crumble as a rope of sand.

Gov. Yates has worked like a giant for the relief and care of the wounded men of the Illinois regiments. He was at St. Louis with his staff, when the news of the fight reached him. Without delay, he hurried to Cairo, and on to Donelson and Mound City. He returned upon the steamer *Dickey*, in charge of three hundred of the wounded. Upon his arrival he consulted with Gen. Paine for their comfort. Medicines and supplies were ordered and passes procured to forward home such as were able to endure the fatigue of the journey. In addition to this, since his departure, the Governor has authorized two competent and experienced messengers to go up the river and look after the wounded who may remain. Ex-Governor Wood is now at Clarksville and will go on as far as Nashville upon the same merciful errand although grown gray haired in the State service. Jesse K. Dubois has also been indefatigable in the same direction. Every one of the present State administration has interested himself personally to discover and minister to the wants of our soldiers in camp and in the field, and to the relief of the suffering everywhere. In the matter of clothing—another mare's nest discovered by the Springfield patriotic swell mob—there is nothing left to be done. Gov. Yates has written to the officers in command and invariably received the assurances in response that the troops were comfortably and even excellently clothed. Large numbers of Illinois troops are stationed here, and large numbers are constantly passing through here, and I have yet to find a regiment suffering in any particular, either in quantity or quality of clothing. Thus one by one the foul insinuations and direct aspersions upon the Governor and his administration fall to the ground. The day of retribution must come, when these ill timed and unpatriotic attempts of politicians to make party capital out of the war, and use its surroundings as levers for the exaltation of a defunct political organization, will be rebuked by the unanimous voice of the people at the ballot box, and the traducers of the State Government, now clothed with a small illegal authority, call upon the rocks to hide them from the storm.

The report that Beauregard is ill at Nashville is confirmed. His disease is typhoid fever.

Col. Murphy of the Wisconsin 8th has been appointed Military Inspector of this District.

The Carondolet fired, during the bombardment of the Fort on Friday, the 14th inst., 139 shell and 22 solid shot. Several of the rebel gunners who were taken prisoners expressed themselves quite enthusiastically respecting the efficiency of this boat during the action.

The steamer Islan arrived this evening with one hundred more prisoners from Fort Donelson, mostly F. F. V.'s, who had left the sacred soil of Virginia in quest of glory, and are likely to obtain it during a quiet rustication at Camp Douglas.

The Government telegraph is finished to Fort Henry, but cannot be put in working order owing to the molestations of the rebels.

Free Speech in Sycamore—Democrats Can't Endure It.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The Chicago *Times* of Tuesday last contains a communication from Sycamore purporting to be a report of the proceedings of a meeting held there on the 22d inst. The article is a base attack upon D. B. James, Esq., one of the most substantial and worthy citizens of the place, and is but a tissue of falsehood.

The meeting was called to celebrate our late *victories*, and to hear read Washington's Farewell Address, and not to celebrate Washington's birthday. After the reading of the address, speakers were called out, among others James. He is nervous, and when he speaks it *hits* somewhere; and he has no patience with Democrats who are in favor of slavery. Now, we have in Sycamore a few men who are so thoroughly *Democratic* that they can hardly be called loyal. The speaker alluded to that fact and then said that the men who had for years administered this government had trampled beneath their feet the teachings of Washington, and had gone after strange gods. He also paid his respects to the Chicago *Times*, calling it a pro-slavery, semi-secession sheet—a statement that the people believe true. After speaking of the glorious achievements of our western boys in Kentucky and Tennessee, he made some allusion to Gen. McClellan, and among other things, said he was a pro-slavery Democrat, who wanted to reconstruct the Union with slavery preserved, as a sacred thing; hence nothing had been done on the Potomac. At this point a few Democrats began to hiss and stamp, when the speaker told them not to wince—that if he did not state facts they would soon have an opportunity to reply; that he was called on to speak and would be heard, and that they could not hiss him down. And they *did not*. The whole proceeding on the part of the mob was disgraceful, and a cowardly attempt to gag free speech. The pro-slaveryites can't bear it here, any better than their friends do south. The statements in the *Times* that James was driven from the stand, and that the meeting closed with three cheers for the Chicago *Times*, and three groans for James, are untrue.

The people here will give Mr. James a hearing; and he is able to vindicate himself—to the shame and confusion of his adversaries.

FAIR PLAY.

Sycamore, Feb. 27, 1862.

The 17th Wisconsin Regiment.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP HENRY, KENOSHA, WIS., February 28th, 1862.

Some months have elapsed since the recruiting for this regiment began, and it is now full to the maximum (1,140 men,) equipped and partially mounted. It has made great proficiency in drill—the trooper mounted, dismounted, and sabre exercise. Indeed few regiments go into the service having perfected and completely mastered their drill as this has. I was speaking with a young clergyman from your city, who had witnessed its drill on several occasions, and who told me a few days since that he had seen no such drill in the East, where he had traveled extensively within a few months. In point of moral character, intelligence, and physical formation, this regiment can have no superior. There are but thirty or forty men in the camp for whom it would be necessary to keep guard, or any other restraint, to keep them in at their daily duty. This, taken in connection with the fact that the regiment has been in camp over six months, is certainly remarkable. There are but two or three in the whole camp unable to write a good legible hand. Many are collegiates and teachers, while every profession is well represented. Our officers are of a superior character, many of whom have been in active service, and some few in the regular army, while all are good and proficient drill masters.

LYING PROGNOSTICATIONS.

A Gloomy Future for America.

[From the London Times, Feb. 8.]

A comparison between America in August, 1861, and America in February, 1862, will simply show that the citizens of the Great Republic have contrived to spend more money in a shorter time and to less purpose than any people who ever lived on the face of the earth. That is literally all that has been done in the States of the Union from the last rising of Parliament up to the present day. *The North cannot invade the South; the South can do no more than keep the North at bay.* For the more purpose of this mutual checkmate, a sum of money has been expended of such incredible magnitude that all similar charges appear insignificant in comparison. We only know the costs incurred by one of the two belligerents upon his armaments, but *those probably exceed the costs of all the armies and navies of all the States of Europe put together.* At any rate, they are about six times as heavy as those of our own estimates, though these have been inflamed to unusual dimensions by the necessities of the period. The actual expenditure of the Federal States upon their land and sea forces is at the rate of £162,000,000 a year. If we are to suppose that the forces which are a match for these in the field are a match also in cost, we shall arrive at the conclusion that the two sections of the Union must be spending between them nearly £1,000,000 sterling a day. What has been done for this stupendous outlay it would puzzle anybody to discover. The Southerners, it is true, have achieved a certain success, but by virtue of their position only. As they have not been subdued, nor compelled to abandon their pretensions to independence, they may claim a species of victory; but their triumph is due to their situation, and not to their military prowess. From the tone of their journals, which are written with far greater freedom than those of the North, we infer that the Confederate army is strong in numbers, but indifferently equipped, and less carefully disciplined than that under General McClellan. The relative advantages of the rival forces have been not unfairly contrasted by southern critics. The Confederates have the advantage in the individual excellence of their troops, in the military aptitude of their population, in the number of well-trained officers, and probably in the more resolute determination of the men. The Federals, on the other hand, are superior in artillery, in supplies, and in materials generally; they have larger resources to back them, and Gen. McClellan, with a clear perception of what was lacking, has labored incessantly to give his army that mechanical power which springs from discipline and drill. His efforts can hardly have been thrown away, but his troops, after all, are but soldiers of six months' standing, so that, if discipline is to be their chief reliance, they can have but little to depend upon. There is probably not a battalion in his army which would be considered in this country as qualified for active service.

These accounts give a sufficient explanation of the military inaction which is at once so costly and unpopular. Gen. Beauregard is not strong enough to advance against the intrenchments by which Washington is protected, and behind which the Federal troops would fight to great advantage. In the remoter districts the successes of the belligerents are pretty evenly balanced. Against the Federal victory at Somerset the Confederates now claim to set off the news of a victory received at St. Louis (?) but in no district whatever—neither in the interior nor on the coast—has such superiority been displayed as would give any prospect of the termination of the strife. On the contrary, if we are to draw any conclusion at all from the barren history of the campaign, it is that each party is powerful enough to arrest the progress of the other, but powerless for anything beyond.

The one great fact established by the events of the last six months is the genuine and complete unanimity of the South. The confederates were either all of one mind at first, or they have become so under the influence of the contest itself. The Federals have had ample opportunities of testing the temper of the seceders and of liberating the sentiment of "loyalty," if it was anywhere kept down by violence; but in these trials they have never found the slightest encouragement. This fact alone ought to be decisive of the hopelessness of the war. Nine millions of people, inhabiting a territory of nine hundred thousand square miles, and animated by *one spirit of resistance, can never be subdued.* The hatred existing between North and South becomes more manifest day after day. A southern journal of good repute argues that the Confederate States ought, on pure principles of policy, to abstain from all intercourse with the Federal States, even after the conclusion of peace, and to treat the Yankees exactly as the Japanese treat Europeans. The Southerners would now refuse to live under the same government with the Yankees on any conditions whatever, and there are abolitionists enough in the New England States, and pure Republicans enough in the Northwest to forbid any convention in the interests of slavery.

While the object of the war is thus unattainable, its cost is absolutely marvelous. Nothing in the familiar examples of transatlantic exaggeration approaches to the dimensions of this reality. The Federal army costs about as much in one month as our army costs in the whole year of 1854, though that was the first year of the Crimean war. The charge of a battalion of infantry 1,000 strong in General McClellan's force, all military costs included, would be £200,000, or at the rate of £200 a head. By this reckoning an American volunteer costs within a pound or two as much as the pay of an English captain, and there are 650,000 of them. These brief statements will enable us to understand how the Federal army is more likely to be the ruin of the North than of the South. It cannot advance, but its expenses are going on. Nine months of a war without a campaign, and almost without a movement, have brought an opulent and powerful country to the extremities of pecuniary need, nor is there in this respect any prospect of improvement. If the Federal commander should be compelled by pressure from without to advance into the enemy's country, he may, indeed, increase the charges of the war, but he is not likely to quicken the approach of peace. That is the position to which American affairs have been brought, and in the meantime the industry of the civilized world is paralyzed by the effects of this hopeless struggle.

Warlike Wit.

GREAT REBEL CONUNDRUM.—Why did General Floyd fail to win glory at the fall of Donelson?

Because of his Retiring Disposition.

"Julius, why did Gen. Grant rest uneasy de night 'fore he took Fort Donelson?"

"Dunno, Massa Johnson; 'spose he didn't feel sleepy."

"No, sah! 'Twas case he 'spected to get a *Pillow* and only got a slip."

NATIONAL FINANCES.

The Treasury Note Bill as Passed by the Senate and House.

AN ACT *to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States.*

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue on the credit of the United States one hundred and fifty millions of dollars of United States notes, not bearing interest, payable to bearer at the Treasury of the United States, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than five dollars each: provided, however, that fifty millions of said notes shall be in lieu of the demand Treasury notes authorized to be issued by the act of July 17, 1861, which said demand notes shall be taken up as rapidly as practicable, and the notes herein provided for substituted for them; and provided further, that the amount of the two kinds of notes together shall at no time exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty millions dollars, and such notes herein authorized shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, internal duties, excises, debts, except duties on imports, and demands of every kind due to the United States, except duties on imports, and of all claims and demands against the United States of every kind whatsoever, except for interest upon bonds and notes, which shall be paid in coin, and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports as aforesaid; and any holders of said United States notes depositing any sum not less than fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars, with the Treasurer of the United States, or either of the Assistant Treasurers, shall receive in exchange therefor duplicate certificates of deposit, one of which may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon issue to the holder an equal amount of bonds of the United States, coupons or registered, as may by said holders be desired, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi annually, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable twenty years from the date thereof; and such United States notes shall be received the same as coin at their par value, in payment for any loans that may be hereafter sold or negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and may be re-issued from time to time, as the exigencies of the public interests may require.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the Treasury notes and floating debt of the United States, he is hereby authorized to issue on the credit of the United States coupon bonds, or registered bonds, to an amount not exceeding $500,000,000, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable twenty years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually. And the bonds herein authorized shall be of such denominations, not less than fifty dollars, as may be determined upon by the Secretary of the Treasury. And the Secretary of the Treasury may dispose of such bonds at any time at the market value thereof, for (lawful money) the coin of the United States, or for any of the Treasury Notes that have been, or may hereafter be, issued under any former act of Congress, or for the United States notes that may be issued under the provisions of this act; and all stocks, bonds and other securities of the United States held by individuals, corporations, or associations within the United States, shall be exempt from taxation by or under State authority.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the United States notes and the coupon or registered bonds authorized by this act shall be in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and shall bear the written or engraved signatures of the Treasurer of the United States and the Register of the Treasury, and also, as evidence of lawful issue, the imprint of a copy of the seal of the Treasury Department, which imprint shall be made under the direction of the Secretary, after the said notes or bonds shall be received from the engravers and before they are issued; or the said notes and bonds shall be signed by the Treasurer of the United States, or for the Treasurer, by such persons as the Secretary of the Treasury shall especially appoint for that purpose, and shall be countersigned by the Register of the Treasury, or for the Register by such persons as the Secretary of the Treasury may specially appoint for that purpose; and all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorise the issue of Treasury notes," approved the 23d day of December, 1857, so far as they can be applied to this act, and not inconsistent therewith, are hereby revived and re-enacted; and the sum of $300,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry this act into effect.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury may receive from any person or persons, or any corporation, United States notes on deposit for not less than thirty days, in sums of not less than one hundred dollars, with any of the Assistant Treasurers or designated depositaries of the United States authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive them, who shall issue therefor certificates of deposit, made in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and said certificates of deposit shall bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum; and any amount of United States notes so deposited may be withdrawn from deposit at any time after ten days' notice on the return of said certificates: Provided, that the interest on such deposits shall cease and determine at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury; And provided, further, that the aggregate of such deposits shall at no time exceed the amount of twenty-five million dollars.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That all duties on imported goods which shall be paid in coin, or in notes payable, or in demand notes heretofore authorized to be received and by law receivable in payments of public dues, and the coin so paid, shall be set apart as a special fund and applied as follows:

First—To the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States.

Second—To the purchase or payment of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year after the first day of July, 1862, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct.

Third—The residue thereof to be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

☞ The Police at St. Louis have succeeded in arresting four counterfeiters, with all their tools, and five thousand dollars in bogus gold, which they had recently finished.

Dry Goods.

DRY GOODS For 1862.
W. R. WOOD & CO., 153 & 155 Lake Street,
Have received NEW PRINTS in the best styles of English and American Printing, which we are selling uniformly for
ONE SHILLING.
Also, French Prints and Ginghams, Shirtings, Sheetings, Linens, &c.
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
ALEXANDER'S KIDS,
Hosiery, Gloves, Balmoral and other Skirts, in large stock.

TO THE LADIES.—We are now in daily receipt of NEW GOODS
For the Spring Trade which will repay inspection. Everything NOVEL and DESIRABLE in
Skirts, Hosiery, Dress Trimmings, Fans, &c., &c.,
Will always be found in our stock at prices
TO SUIT THE TIMES.
We have received a fresh supply of Collarette Ruffling, Double and Single PAGES, and "THE NEW PAGE," a great novelty. Our Corset stock is remarkably
FULL AND CHEAP. GRAVES & IRVINE, 75 Lake st.

Segars.

CORBIN & CO.
COR BINS OWN
SEGARS.
Manufactured from Selected Havana Tobacco.
NO. 65 CLARK STREET, Corner of Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Co-Partnerships.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Mr. Charles Coxyell is a member of our firm from this date. Chicago, March 1, 1862. DAY, ALLEN & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership of Ball, Ash & Colt, is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by F. H. Ball and George F. Colt. F. H. BALL, J. N. ASH, GEO. F. COLT. Chicago, Feb. 26th, 1862.

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS, 99 South Clark Street. Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Bands and Individuals with every article in his line at the lowest N. York Prices.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting and PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT, 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago. DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE. Practical Plumber, AND MANUFACTURER OF All kinds of Steam Work. TO THE TRADE. The Trade supplied with tools and every article in his line. Manufactory, 94 and 96 East Washington street.

Variety Store.

BARNUM BROTHERS, 138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, And a large and varied stock of YANKEE NOTIONS, Consisting of BUCK PURSES, POCKET MIRRORS, POCKET INKSTANDS, PINS, NEEDLES, THREAD, PIPES, TOBACCO POUCHES, PLAYING CARDS, BRUSHES, COMBS, CUTLERY, and all goods in the line, to which the attention of SUTLERS Is respectfully solicited, at 138 LAKE STREET, Bet. Clark and Lasalle sts.

Rubber Goods.

RUBBER ELASTIC GAITERS, FOR OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS, Superior to Leather or Linen. HAVELOCK CAP COVERS, Rubber Coats and Leggins, RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, &c. JOHN B. IDESON & CO., 115 Randolph street.

Drs. R. & J. Hunter.

CARD. DRS. R. & J. HUNTER, Physicians for Diseases of the Throat, Lungs & Heart. Office in Chicago, 124 Clark street, Office in New York, 57 East Twelfth street. Hours for Consultation from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
NOTE.—The office in Chicago is under the personal attendance of Dr. JAMES HUNTER. Drs. R. & J. Hunter have for many years devoted their whole attention to affections of the Respiratory Organs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, &c. The systematic treatment of these diseases by inhaling the medicines prescribed directly into the lungs, and otherwise treating the affected parts by local applications, was initiated by them. Their extensive practice and success, therefore, have given them an experience unequalled in their speciality.

Machinery.

EAGLE WORKS Manufacturing Company. DO YOU WANT STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS, PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS, PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS, PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS, PATENT STAMP MILLS, —FOR— Pike's Peak or Lake Superior. SEND FOR CIRCULARS, With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, etc., etc. Saw Mills, Flouring Mills, And Machinery of all description. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. P. W. GATES, President, CHICAGO, ILL. N.B.—Agents wanted everywhere.

BOILER INCRUSTATION NOT ONLY SERIOUSLY INJURES THE BOILERS, BUT GREATLY INCREASES FUEL BILLS. It can be entirely removed and prevented from accumulating, by using FULTON'S COMPOUND. For sale only by WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., No. 181 LAKE STREET.

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of and Dealers in WROUGHT IRON PIPE For Steam, Water and Gas. BOILER FLUES, STEAM GAUGES, And every variety of BRASS GOODS for Steam Engines. Steam Heating Works On the most approved principle, erected in all kinds of buildings. The Trade Supplied With Pipe and Fittings on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention given to small Iron and Brass Castings. 102 WEST LAKE STREET.

Coal Oil.

COAL OIL. COAL OIL. 150 Barrels Kier's Oil, 75 Barrels "Star" Oil, 100 Barrels Excelsior Oil, FOR SALE AT LOWEST RATES BY POPE & SLOCUM, LAMP AND OIL STORE, 123 CLARK STREET.

Stationery.

NEAT AND RAPID!!! PATENT COPYING ROLLER, Is the best article out for the use of all who copy correspondence. Railroad Freight Agents Should not be without it for copying WAY-BILLS. For sale by F. MUNSON, 140 Lake street.

NOTE AND LETTER PAPERS. A fine assortment of EXTRA THICK papers just received and for sale at 140 LAKE STREET, F. MUNSON.

Removal.

REMOVAL.—The office of the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company is removed to DICKEY'S BUILDING, Corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, entrance on Dearborn street. The office hours, from and after March 1st, will be From 9 to 12½ and 2 to 5. Persons wishing Coke will apply at the works as heretofore. JAMES K. BURTIS, Sec.

Wholesale Houses.

SEASONABLE GOODS. BOWEN BROTHERS, 74 & 76 Lake Street, Invite special attention to their large and choice stock of Fall, Winter and Holiday GOODS, Consisting of New and Fresh Styles of Prints, De Laines, Mohairs, Brocades, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c., Together with a very full stock of FANCY NOTIONS. All sold at inviting prices in consideration of the advance in the East, AS THEY CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.

NEW YORK. 81 AND 83 FRANKLIN STREET, West of Broadway, near Taylor's Saloon. WICKS, SMITH & CO. Are now ready to offer to the Trade their Entire Stock of DOMESTIC and FOREIGN DRY GOODS, embracing 3,000 Pckgs. At Less than Market Rates. 1,000 Pckgs. Madder Prints, STANDARD MAKES. 1,200 Pckgs. Brown and Bleached Sheetings. 10,000 Pieces British Dress Fabrics UNDER 11¼ CENTS. 5,000 Pieces under 16 Cents. FLANNELS, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, WOOLENS! WICKS SMITH & CO.

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18 CHICAGO. G. C. COOK & CO. Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of GROCERIES, Which they offer At the Lowest Cash Prices. G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO. 199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago, IMPORTERS OF TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c. DEALERS IN Tinners' Stock. AGENTS FOR Howe's Improved Scales.

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue, Have in store a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere. We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the RULE and Credit the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

REMOVAL. FIELD, BENEDICT & Co., HAVE REMOVED TO Nos. 34 & 36 Lake Street, CORNER OF WABASH AVENUE, Where they are now opening a large stock of New and Desirable Goods for MEN'S WEAR. They will be happy to have all their old customers as well as new ones, CALL AND EXAMINE THEIR STOCK WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO., No. 238 Randolph Street, Manufacturers and Importers of CARRIAGE, SADDLE AND Harness Materials, And Dealers in CARRIAGE AND WAGON TIMBER, SPRINGS, AXLES, Skirting, Bridle and Harness Leather, HORSE COLLARS, WHIPS, LASHES, &c., &c. Are offering low for CASH the largest and best assorted stock in their line ever brought to the Northwest. ☞ Orders promptly attended to.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE, Established in 1844. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO. 176 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO. As we are now doing business on a CASH BASIS making CREDIT the exception instead of the RULE, we offer superior inducements to prompt paying dealers, and solicit an examination of our stock and prices. Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Pig Tin, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Copper, Copper Bottoms, Fence Wire, Russia Iron, Imitation Russia Iron, Bright Wire, Galvanized Sheet Iron, Tinners' Tools, Japanned Tinware, Pressed Tinware, "Wheeling" Nails. A complete assortment of Cutlery and Shelf Hardware of all descriptions. WM. BLAIR, C. B. NELSON, C. W. SHELDON.

RAWSON & BARTLETT, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 50 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston. FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO. IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 63 - LAKE STREET - 63. We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES: TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, RUSSIA IRON, IMITATION RUSSIA, BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE, SHEET ZINC, PIG TIN, COPPER BOTTOMS, TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES, BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS, AXES, SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS, BAR IRON. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.

Meeting of Stockholders.

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY. The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the Election of Trustees, will be held at their Office on the first Monday in March next. D. R. HOLT, Cashier.

Medicinal.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, THE GREAT DIURETIC. H. T. HELMBOLD, PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa. SOLD BY LORD & SMITH, Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago. Helmbold's—Take no other.

Paper Hangings.

G. L. FAXON, CASH JOBBING HOUSE. Opening for Spring Trade, A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS, DECORATIONS, PLAIN PAPERS, all colors. Dry Cambric Window Shades. G. L. FAXON, 70 LAKE STREET.

Skates.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW. THE DIME CREEPER. Just Received. CLUB TOE SKATES.

Wholesale Houses.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

74 & 76 Lake Street,

...special attention to their large and choice stock of

Winter and Holiday

GOODS,

Consisting of New and Fresh Styles of ...De Laines, Mohairs, Brocades, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.,

...with a very full stock of

FANCY NOTIONS.

...NEW YORK.

...83 FRANKLIN STREET,

...of Broadway, near Taylor's Saloon.

...CKS, SMITH & CO.

...are now ready to offer to the ...their Entire Stock of DOMESTIC and FOREIGN DRY GOODS, ...

3,000 Pckgs.

...less than Market Rates.

...Pckgs. Madder Prints, STANDARD MAKES.

...Pckgs. Brown and Bleached ...ings.

...Pieces British Dress Fabrics UNDER 11½ CENTS.

...Pieces under 16 Cents.

...ANNELS, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, WOOLENS!

...CKS SMITH & CO.

16---State Street---16 & 18

CHICAGO.

...C. COOK & CO.

...the attention of buyers to their stock of

GROCERIES,

Which they offer

...the Lowest Cash Prices.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

18---State Street---16 & 16

...NDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO,

...& 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,

IMPORTERS OF

...PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.

DEALERS IN

Tinners' Stock.

AGENTS FOR

...ve's Improved Scales.

...Y GOODS CHEAP for CASH.

...OOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

...42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,

...L and WINTER GOODS,

...COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

REMOVAL.

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...MEN'S WEAR.

...CH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

...AYDEN, KAY & CO.,

...No. 238 Randolph Street,

Manufacturers and Importers of

...ARRIAGE, SADDLE

AND

...arness Materials,

And Dealers in

...RRIAGE AND WAGON TIMBER, SPRINGS, AXLES,

...ting, Bridle and Harness Leather,

...COLLARS, WHIPS, LASHES, &c., &c

...HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE,

Established in 1844.

...WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.

176 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

...AWSON & BARTLETT,

...Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

...BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 60 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

...TTLE, HIBBARD & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

...DWARE AND TIN PLATE,

66 - LAKE STREET - 66

...TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, RUSSIA IRON, IMITATION RUSSIA, BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE, SHEET ZINC, PIG TIN, COPPER BOTTOMS, TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES, BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS, AXES, SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS, SAD IRONS.

...TTLE, HIBBARD & CO.

...Meeting of Stockholders.

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Chicago, February 17th, 1862.

[illegible]

D. R. HOLT, Cashier.

Medical.

...CATARRH!!

...CATARRH REMEDY, ...

...THYSELF!

J. H. McCANN,

[illegible]

...Diseases, &c.,

...FRANKLIN CHAVETT'S

...CORDIAL IS WARRANTED TO CURE ...

Medicinal.

...INGER'S

OLD

...DON DOCK GIN.

THE

...TONIC STIMULANT

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED

...Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,

...HELMBOLD'S

...NE PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S ... HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, THE GREAT DIURETIC.

...FIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM ...DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE, ...IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.

...HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

...T. HELMBOLD, PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.

...Helmbold's—Take no other.

Paper Hangings.

G. L. FAXON,

...CASH JOBBING HOUSE.

...Opening for Spring Trade,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

...PER HANGINGS,

...BORDERS, DECORATIONS, ...IN PAPERS, all colors. ...PAPER SHADES,

...ABLE OIL CLOTHS, ...Dry Cambric Window Shades. ...lowest cash prices.

G. L. FAXON,

...LAKE STREET.

...AKE & BRO.,

DEALERS IN

...PER HANGINGS,

...ow Shades, Fixtures, &c.

...AND SIGN PAINTERS,

...184 Clark Street, Chicago.

Skates.

...THING ENTIRELY NEW ...THE DIME CREEPER, ...

Just Received,

...TOE SKATES.

...'s Great Variety Store,

...Steam Dye Works.

...YORK STEAM DYE ...

Banking and Exchange.

ILLINOIS STATE BONDS

WANTED

BY E. K. WILLARD & CO.,

Corner Clark and Lake Street.

GOLD!

GOLD!!

GOLD!!

Wanted at Highest Premium.

BELDEN & YOUNG,

Cor. Clark and South Water sts.

CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON,

Bankers & Brokers,

50 Exchange Place, N. Y.

Stocks, Bonds and Treasury Notes Bought and Sold on Commission. ...CHAS. A. MEIGS, Formerly Cashier of ... New York. ... CHAS. H. MEIGS.

THE BILLS OF THE

Bank of Clifton, Canada,

Are redeemed in bankable funds at the Office of CHADWICK & CO., No. 54 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. The genuine bills are red tinted—vignette St. George and Dragon. Signed James Brown.

NOTICE.—

The Bank of Montreal,

Having established an Agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general

BANKING BUSINESS,

Buying and selling

Eastern and Sterling Exchange,

Discounting Produce Bills based on Shipments,

Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.

E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

England, France, Germany, Switzerland,

And other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of

J. YOUNG SCAMMON,

Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted.

MARC & HERTEL, BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,

Corner of Lasalle and Randolph sts., Chicago.

NICHOLAS MARC. FREDERICK HERTEL.

BANKING OFFICE OF

J. T. VAN VLECK.

No. 4 BROAD STREET, (one door from Wall,) NEW YORK, Oct. 8th, 1861.

THE PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the new 7 3-10 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the Coupons or Interest Warrants accompanying each Note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.

The Notes will be endorsed and sent forward as directed, and no charge made.

I will take six per cent. Two-year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts.

Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill.

J. T. VAN VLECK.

BANKING HOUSE OF

C. B. BLAIR,

Exchange Bank Building,

Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.

A general Banking business transacted.

Exchange on the East bought and sold.

AIKEN & NORTON,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,

South Water street, Chicago.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1861.

Office, 104 and 106 Washington St.

This institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of

FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,

From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows Interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings till 8 o'clock.

JOHN C. HAINES, President.

N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.

No. 83 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking law of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.

Dated this 25th day of May, A. D. 1861.

GEORGE SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD Cashier.

Money to Loan.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK,

FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB, Telegraph Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON

CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on Good Improved Farms, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. ... CHAMBERS & LEE, 21 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to

ERNST PRUSSING,

Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.

AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

No. 6 Larmon Block,

N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.

Dentists' Cards.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST,

Office and Residence No. 8 West Randolph street, (successor to Fuller & Albaugh,) would respectfully inform the public that he may still be found at the old place, prepared to give full satisfaction in every department of Dentistry, whether in FILLING, CLEANING, EXTRACTING, REGULATING, or the insertion of ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Specimens of all kinds of work can be seen at his office. Charges moderate.

Mill Furnishing.

MILWAUKEE

MILL FURNISHING

ESTABLISHMENT.

RELIANCE WORKS

OF

EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.,

(Formerly Draker & Seville.)

Nos. 290, 292 & 294 WEST WATER STREET,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths, and

MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.

ALSO,

Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work

Of every description.

EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS.

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

No. 13 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO.

Bags and Sacks

Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ...

SIMEON FARWELL.

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY.

...South Water-st., Chicago ... & CO. ... Broad street, New York.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seeds, &c. Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT

FLOUR—Manufactured by

HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,

MICHIGAN MILLS.

Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white. ... Choice Spring Flour, from Winter Wheat. ... White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality. Extra Spring Wheat Flour. Delivered to any part of the city.

Store—No. 270 South Water Street.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1862.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Allen Geo M mrs, Allen E M mrs, Andrews Mary J mrs, Anderson Sarah M miss, Anderson Sally mrs, Anderson Maggy miss, Adams Bell miss, Adams Francis mrs, Adams Louis mrs, Arnold Christopher mrs, Ashley Blanche M miss, Alexander Annie mrs, Ambrose Emily mrs, Arbor Jennie miss, Ansell Annie mrs, Apger Susan M miss

B

Bailey B miss, Baker Caroline A mrs, Bailey J W mrs, Bailey Louella G mrs, Barbour Billiman mrs, Barry Bridget miss, Barnes Ella miss, Barrett Arabella mrs, Barbour Harriet C mrs, Barrett Delia miss, Barry L H mrs, Baxter E M mrs, Barker Jane mrs, Best Hannah miss, Biles Carrie miss, Bigger John mrs, Blumly or Blankly Caroline mrs, Blodgett Caroline mrs, Bissell Eureka B miss, Bigelow Bridget miss, Blowey Ellen, Bolan L A miss, Boyer Hattie miss, Boyce Patrick mrs, Boughton Sarah miss, Bryan John L G mrs, Brennan Pat mrs, Brownell L C mrs, Brady Sarah miss, Bellingsby Elijah mrs, Bryant J P mrs, Brainard Lucy mrs, Brown Laura mrs, Brown Adeline M, Brown Charlotte miss, Brown D H mrs, Brown Phoebe miss, Brown Mary Jane mrs, Brown Sarah E mrs, Brown Chas G mrs, Brown Ellen miss, Byrnes Maggie miss, Byrnes C mrs, Burgess Jeannette mrs, Buckanan Mabel R, Buckanan Kate R, Buckanan Mabel Ann, Buckanan Elizabeth R, Buell Mollie miss, Burnet Fannie mrs

C

Caffer Jane, Cady Hellen P mrs, Campbell Agnes miss, Campbell Lucy M mrs, Cavalier Mary Jane miss, Carroll E L mrs, Carroll Johanna, Case Sarilda D mrs, Cavanaugh Maggie miss, Carter Sarah mrs, Cassiday Nellie M miss, Caswell Sarah L miss, Chamberlain Annie miss, Chappard Maria mrs, Ciperlie Fanny miss, Chamberlain Cath'e mrs, Childs Caroline mrs, Chapman E H mrs, Childs C S mrs, Chalmers Jennie miss, Clarey P M mrs, Clancy Julia mrs, Cleveland F A mrs, Cleveland Eliza'th miss, Clark Juliet miss, Clark Albert mrs, Clark Julia A mrs, Clough Helen miss, Cleaves Celia miss, Clement Rachel mrs, Coborn B mrs, Collins Eliza D miss, Collins John M mrs, Colby Kate B mrs, Cole Minnie miss, Compton Lu miss, Corbitt Sarah mrs, Collin Catharine, Conway Mary, Cook Caroline mrs, Cook Hannah miss, Connell Bridget miss, Comen Lillian mrs, Cooper Clara miss, Connoly Adelia miss, Crawford Peter mrs, Cross Mary mrs, Crowell Harriet miss 2, Curtis Sarah miss, Cross Sophronia B mrs, Carmoda Mary miss

D

Daughaday Mattie miss, Davison A S mrs, Davis Eva mrs, Davis Clara R, Davis Ellen I miss, Daily Maria miss, Daily Sarah T, Dalton Thomas mrs, Dalliba Lucy mrs, Dalliba Sanford mrs, Dickey Sarah mrs, Denon Jas mrs, Dillen Margaret mrs, Denron Ellen miss, Devenpeck Harriett A mrs, Dickinson Sophronia mrs, Dickinson Sarah J miss, Dean Georgie E miss, Dennis Mary J miss, Deaman Eliza mrs, Dodge Martin mrs, Douglas Abby A mrs, Dow Henry mrs, Douglass Saml mrs, Dorsett F L mrs, Doyle Bridget miss, Dumont Hellen, Dulin Hannah miss, Dum Marian mrs, Duffell Elizabeth mrs, Duffy Mary miss

E

Ebert Geo F mrs, Edwards Charlotte mrs, Elson Lizzie mrs, Earl Wm mrs, Elms Mary mrs

F

Farrell Ellen miss, Felton H A mrs, Fury Cathrine mrs, Ferry Mary A mrs, Ferguson J N mrs, Ferguson Mary A miss, Fitzpatrick Bridget miss, Flynn Margaret mrs, Forsyth Hellen miss, Forest Ellen miss, Foss Samuel T mrs, Frasier J B mrs, Fraser Eliza miss, Frappy Mary S, French Laura L, Freeman Harriet mrs, Fuller Mary mrs

G

Galven Mary A miss, Garety Catharina, Gamble Martha, Gay E mrs, Galen Ann mrs, Gilroy Bridget mrs, Gilmore Sarah W mrs, Gill Daniel mrs, Girmayne Kate, Gill Maria, Gleason Mary, Gordon Mary A miss, Godrich Anna mrs, Goodenough Ann miss, Green Martin mrs, Gray Elizabeth B mrs, Gray Hattie miss, Gubbins Ann miss, Grayman Cathrine mrs, Gregory Chas mrs, Guerin Maria miss, Green Lydia mrs, Grubbs Gusty miss, Guy Eliza mrs, Gunnell Eliza mrs

H

Halacy Mary miss, Hall Virginia miss, Halens Mathilda mrs, Hall Adeline miss, Hand Catherine miss, Bunneley Hattie miss, Harris Fannie miss, Haway Mary mrs, Hanrahan Mary miss, Hanna Jas L mrs 2, Harris E mrs, Hastings L K miss, Hawkins S Hellen mrs, Hazen Sarah mrs, Hastings Julia mrs, Healy Johanna, Henegan Mary Jane, Herriman Lizzie miss, Henderberg Ellen miss, Hedges Amelia mrs, Higgins Kate M miss, Hill J B mrs, Howard Kate V mrs, Holden Berdie Reynolds miss, Horton Katy miss, Holland Maggie miss, Hosier Susannah mrs, Hante T mrs, Hotchkiss H Beatrice mrs, Holard V mrs, Hugg Larnette Bell miss, Hurlbutt Elizabeth A mrs, Hulbert Jennie mrs

I

Irwin Bridget, Ives Anna miss

J

Jones Bell miss, Johnson Julia S mrs, Johnson Sarah mrs, Johnson Wm V mrs, Jewett Nellie R mrs, James Sarah Ann miss, Jackson Virginia mrs

K

Kellogg Armilda miss, Keith Charlotte mrs, Kuppley Susan J mrs, Kaine Eliza miss, Kennedy Mary Napoleon mrs, Kerwin mrs, Kelsor Elizabeth miss, Kelly Margaret Jane miss, Kelsey Abbie F mrs, Kelly Julia miss, Kelly Mary S miss, Kennedy M J miss, Kingsley Janet miss 2, Kenedy Edward mrs, King Caroline mrs, King Sarah C miss, Kinder Sarah M

L

LeBontz Elizabeth miss, Louvren H M mrs, Lamb Carter mrs, Lawlace Callie miss, LaBontz Augusta miss, Lavington Mary A miss, Lisles Lucinda mrs, Leary Rachel R miss, Leonard Mary miss, Leonard Henora miss, Lilly Margaret mrs, Lincoln J E miss, Leavenworth Jessie E, Loomis Lotty miss, Locke J C mrs, Lock Phila D miss, Lynn Ever, Lynn Mary, LeBaller Cecelia mrs

M

Mack Bridget miss, Mackie Agnes mrs, Mahon Mary miss, Maderia Hannah E mrs, Mallory Susan B mrs, Mack mrs, Mack E miss, Malone Cornelia V miss, Maldens Maria miss, Manchester Mary miss, Marrion Mary miss, Marsh Geo B mrs, Marble Eliza J mrs, Marker Susan miss, Mayers Rachel miss, Mellen John D mrs 2, Melvin Mary A miss, Mullan Matilda, Milligan Elizabeth, Miller J C mrs, Miller Anna Maria mrs, Maltman Mary, Malong R mrs, Morgan Mary E, Monaghan Margret, Murphy Lizzie miss, Moore Mary Jane mrs, Morris Hannah miss, Moulton Emily A miss, Morssey Alice miss, Mumford Kate miss, Morse Diadama mrs, Morse Cassie miss, Moore Geo W, Murphy Mary A miss, Myers John C mrs, McCotter Sarah mrs, McCleavey M A mrs, McClair Sarah mrs, McFarlane Coll mrs, McMillen Mary, McVey Jane, McNulty Bridget miss

N

Nelson Levorey mrs, Nichols Ellen mrs, Nott Emily D mrs, Nolan Kate miss, Norton Henry mrs, North Hannah J mrs

O

O'Brien Michael mrs, O'Brien Maggie M miss, O'Gormon Anne M mrs, O'Connor Hannah miss, Odell Pamelia miss, O'Mealley Kate miss, O'Neal Kate A miss, O'Neal Mary miss, O'Connor Marianne O, O'Hera Teresa miss, Osborne Polly, Osborne W M mrs, O'Donnell Rosanna

P

Pattee A H miss, Paige Fannie, Patterson Mary mrs, Parker Sarah miss, Page Annie F miss, Palmer Sarah, Palmer E mrs, Payson Margaret E, Paulson Martha miss, Page Jennie miss, Parker Electa mrs, Parker Fanny C mrs, Peterson Mary H mrs, Pearce Elizabeth mrs, Peterson Carro mrs, Phillips Hannah miss, Peck Phoebe C mrs, Peyton Sarah J mrs, Perkins H mrs, Phillips Catharine mrs, Pudery Clara R mrs, Petts Jennie mrs, Pearce Mary H F mrs, Perren Adell, Prust Jewett mrs, Hollard Elizabeth mrs, Power M E miss, Porter Mary mrs, Pollary Eliza miss, Poiner Mary Jane mrs, Poole Mary mrs, Powell H H miss, Power Mary E miss, Pugh Anne mrs, Pulley Susan miss

Q

Quinlan Mary mrs

R

Rackham Thomas, Rackham Anna mrs, Ray Chas mrs, Reynolds Kate miss, Redden Mary misses, Rhines Kate miss, Retless Mary misses, Riley Laura F miss 2, Rice Mary P miss, Ring Hannah miss, Reese E L misses, Rockwood Lines misses, Russell Renah misses, Rogers Sarah miss, Russell Ehud misses, Rounds Fanny miss, Robinson Fred misses, Ross Matilda misses, Rhodes Frank miss, Roberts F misses, Ruby J J misses, Riordan Catherin mrs

S

Sammons Eliza Jane miss, Salter Sarah mrs, Sanborn Geo mrs, Samer Cathrine mrs, Sayre Mary miss, Scott Silas L mrs, Scott W T mrs, Slateley A N miss, Seever Ellen miss, Scanlan Bridget, Seaver J E miss, Shaffer Elizabeth miss, Sheridan Bridget miss, Shera Bridget miss, Shelby Julia mrs, Shern Kate miss, Sheldon Margaret A mrs, Sharp Emma A mrs, Snow S A mrs, Simpson Maggie miss, Snow O A mrs, Smith Cornelia miss, Smith Amelia miss, Smith Maria mrs, Smith Mary A miss, Smyth Anna B mrs, Smith Myra mrs, Smith Stephen mrs, Smith Kate mrs, Smith Canna Jane, Smith Maggie miss, Smith Charlotte M D miss, Smith Eve, Smith Margaret miss, Smith E H mrs, Spikner Sarah miss, Spikings Sarah F miss, Spear Josie Q miss, Stevens Nettie miss, Stambo Ella miss, St Clair Vesta miss, Stern Elise miss, Stetson Annie mrs, Stephen A A B mrs, Starks Roxy miss, Stone Emma mrs, Stookey Caroline M mrs, Suder Mary miss, Sutherland Francis miss, Surdan Delia mrs, Swain Sallie B miss 2, Summers Geo mrs

T

Tannery R F mrs, Thomas Sarah B, Thomas Lizzie mrs, Thomas Elen H mrs, Thompson Catherine mrs, Thelen Agnes mrs, Thatcher Clara E miss, Trapp Mary, Templeton Emily mrs, Tiernan Mary C mrs, Tucker Margret miss

V

Vernon Amanda A miss, Vail Geo mrs, Van Bocklen Mary mrs, Vanandan J C miss, Vanandan Robie mrs

W

Wingate Anna miss, Waite Charlotte mrs, Walker M N mrs, Waite Ida miss, Walker Martha S mrs, Walker Maggie miss, Walker M A mrs, Wanet Jane mrs, Warner Harriet P mrs, Washington Sarah, Ward E mrs, Walsh Ellen mrs, Walsh Ellen miss, Walsh Bridget miss, West Elizabeth miss, Webster Fanny miss, Wells L T mrs, Weller H mrs, West E miss, Webb Lizzie miss, White Addie miss, Whitney Eliza mrs, White Ellen mrs, Wilson Eliza miss, Williams A J mrs, Williams Louise, Williamson Jeanette miss, Willard Jennie, Wilcox J W mrs, Woodruff Ellen M, Woodman L M mrs, Wood Mary mrs, Wright W mrs, Wood Carrie, Wright Lydia

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Anderson Bennie G, Allen A Q, Allen E, Arland Chas, Arthur C P, Allen Chas, Anderson Chas W, Agri Melvin, Austin Danl, Aiken Edwd, Abbey F J, Arrington G L, Allen G C, Anderson H, Andrews Hank, Adams J M, Arnold Jas W, Adams Jos M 2, Allen Joseph, Atwood John, Adams John, Adams John A, Austin W B, Anderson M

B

Bradley Fred E, Bean Andrew, Butterfield Albt, Bryant G J, Britt Nicholas, Bryant Alfred 2, Burrell A J 2, Brodway Clms T, Buchanan Robt, Buchanan ..., Buchanan John Robinson, Buchanan Thomas Oneal, Brayton Chas P, Brewster C, Butler Cherry, Bish Perry W, Burgess D M dr, Burke Dennis, Burke Danl, Branagan Robt, Brown Richd, Bridges S, Bishop R D, Bell R T, Barker Bart & Smith, Bushnell Ruben, Brannock Edward, Boughton E H, Butler Horatio, Burgess E, Brown Samuel, Newell 2, Britt Silvester, Blackman Geo, Blackman ..., Bennett Geo, Butler G H, Bundy Thos, Brown Henry G, Brainard Harry G, Brainard H L, Butler Jas R, Burch J B, Bonham J B, Brown Ira N, Bates Jas, Burke Jacob, Buckley Joseph, Burnham J S, Barber M F, Baker mr, Blair Wm, Bigley Wm, Bradley W, Bellows W, Beattie Wm capt, Blake Wm, Blakkin W H, Blake John, Beach John R, Baker John capt, Bennett J W, Blake Jas, Betty Jacob, Bird Jas, Beard Fred, Beard Thos, Barry Garrett, Bedford Thos, Blakesley P A, Bartlett Sherman, Bolman P H capt, Birley B C, Ballard R A, Brewster Ed L, Bartholomew Danl, Bicknell D F, Blake Charley, Bliss Charles, Wesley 2, Bigelow C, Bush C H, Barnes C H, Blanchard Cyrus L, Blakeston Chas, Bell Anson C, Bigelow A C, Benham A A, Baldwin Chas, Buswell Edgerton, Benjamin R B, Betch & co, Beardsley Andrew, Burgoine August, Bradley Albert D, Bonnell Oscar O, Burnham John, Brewer John, Bolton John S, Bushnell Joseph, Burdick Wm, Brown Wilson C, Bracken Wm, Brewster Justice 2, Bradner L

C

Claxton M, Chichester W M capt, Campbell Wm, Cline W N, Clevenger J W, Clapp John H 2, Chickering Jos, Cannon John, Carew John, Carlisle Jas A, Cambell J D R, Chamberlain H, Clark Thos M, Case Edwin P, Carney Edward, Cane Daniel, Clancey P M, Clapp C W, Casey Patrick, Clark C A, Cagney Patrick, Clark Chas A 2, Cain Michael, Chewington A E, Cary Onin N, Connor Michael, Condon Michael, Cotton L H 2, Coffee Michael, Connors Luke, Collins Michael, Corrigan Wm, Collier Wm A, Condon Wm, Colvan W R, Creed Wm, Cobb Walter W, Collins J Lease 4, Carney Joseph, Collins Jas John capt, Creamer John, Colburn J C, Curly U H, Colver H W, Cummings H L, Coleman Henry, Crain H N, Cowdry Hiram, Congdon Geo E, Connor Timothy, Curtis Robt G, Corwin Thos B, Cooper T C, Critten G A, Crow T B, Cossell Fred, Collins Fred, Combs Frank B, Campton S T, Cooke F H, Conley Robert, Corrigan Eden, Connell Edward, Conley Edward, Culbertson D, Carter D A, Crocker D, Cross Charley J, Curry A J, Coe A B & co, Cunningham O H, Crandell A, Curtiss A, Cornwell Benj, Currier Bailey

D

Dowley Elisha, Deedman Oscar, Dunlap Geo, Dedsal Martin 2, Doyle M, Dietz Lewis H, Dooner Marks, Doyle Michael, Denison W G, Dexter W W, Drapes Wm L, Davenport Wm H, Darney W L, Dean W C, Davis Wm S, Downs John, Drake John, Driskell John M, Dunnevan John, Dakins John F, Duffy John, Dunn James, Doherty James, Davis Jas U, Dorr Henry, Dusat H E, Davis H L 2, Demick Geo, Dayment Thos, Dean Thos W, Drake Geo, Dorrington Geo, Duckett Fredk, Davis G B, Dodge Geo, Day S Edward, Donaldson S H, Duey Stephen, Drake D H, Denton Samuel, Denning S N, Dimmick Chas, Dement B W, Demagan Danl, Downey A J, Docket Peter, Dalton Cicero, Dodson B, Daring August C, Dugan Adolphus, Durkin Antony, Dodge N S, Drummond A, Dunn S S Lieut

E

Ellis L S rad, Ellis W H, Eggleston W Wdr, Easton W T, Edmonds ... L, Elliott Joseph, Edwards John, Eades T C col 2, Evans John, Elston W H, Elliott Geo C, Edwards Edward, Eldred Daniel M, Eyer Daniel, Easter & Gammon 2, Elliott John H, Ebacker Chas, Eberman John

F

Fife W T, Ferguson Wm, Foley Wm, Fealey Joseph, Portman Joseph, Fatell John, Foster John H, Fraser James, Fahey James, Fige Harvey B, French Henry, Flowers H G, Felsh Hulbart, Flinn Thos, Freeman Frank master 2, Flood Edward, Fletcher Rich'rd, Fowler E H, Franey Richard, Foot D A, Foot Chas P, Flood P capt, Fasell C F, Fitzsimons Philip, Fitz Payne, Farmer Patrick

G

Goodwille Wm, Granger Wm, Gough Wm, Greenhill Wm, Granger Wm, Gray Wm, Green John S, Garrett John, Gwynn Jno capt, Gavin John C, Gault John C, Gridley Joseph, Gilbert Joseph, Good Jacob, Garvey James, Gates J H, Gibson James C, Gonbert Jos, Galt J A, Greenacre Jesse, Gleason James M, Gates James L 2, Griffin James, Gordanier Ira, Gretch J T, Gray Henry C, Graves Horace P, Graves H, Goodrich Harris, Goodwin Thos, Grass Henry, Griffith Thos, Griffin T D, Granger G L, Gillett Geo M, Goodwin S F 2, Guenin R J, Gillespie Peter 2, Gregory Peter, Gilmore & Brotherton, Gibson A J, Gladwood Moses, Green mr, Gale Leyman W, Gage L Loyd, Goodwin B F

H

Hennacheets Jas, Harmon Isaac D, Beudee H H, Havnel Hiram, Hastings Geo R, Becker Thos, Harris T W, Hannis G P, Hallock E J rev, Hazard E W, Helmer Richard, Hanson R W, Harger Philo L, Harmin Henry, Hall C, Herbert Patrick, Hall Chas, Haynes Chas, Herriman J capt, Hale O J, Hayden & Wilson, Hall Abraham A, Hart & Norton, Hendrickson A, Harris & bro, Hayden & Randolph, Heald Nelson, Hafty M, Harvey L E, Harvey H, Hampson Lot, Hall Winchester, Hallock John C, Haarahan John, Hanod John, Hayes Jas, Holmes L M, Hanohan Wm, Higbie Wm, Holbrook Wm, Hilbert Jos A, Hitchcock Jonas, Hourst John, Homer John, Huse Jas L 2, Higgins Jas, Hubbard J P, Howard Hanson, Hurlbut M, Hutchison Henry, Hollgrove Thos, Hubbard Thos, Harry S H, Hughes Thos, Hall Tracy D, Hunter Thos J 2, Hubbard Fredk, Hill R B, Hudson Robt, Howard Enoch, Higdon Daniel, Hodgkins David, Howard P H, Holyland Chas, Hodson Chas, Hunt Chas J, Hushell A C, Hohnan Ben, Hubbard & Raab, Higgins mr, Hoyle Alex M, Hurd & Booth

I

Ingles A F

J

Jacobs C, Jackson Jeremiah, Jackson John, Jackson Sam C, Jacklin Robt, Jackman M A, Jackman Geo A, Jemerfield John, Jewitt Chas dr 4, Jewitt Henry, Jewell ship carpenter, Jewett Dexter, Jennings Reuben, Johnson Andr M, Johnson Benj W, Johnson E P 2, Johnson Wm M, Johnson Steph D, Jones John D

K

Keeling W H, Kane John, Kilbourn Jos, King John A, Kinsley John H, King John Y, Kelley Jas L, Kelso Isaac, Kelley J W D, Kenney J G, Knox Jas revd, Kerr J C, Kearney Jas G, Kinch J A, Kinney Horace, Kendall H 2, Kidder H M 2, Kennedy Thornton, Kays Theodore, Keenen Geo, Kilham Samuel, Kimball David, Kearney P, Keys P W, Kennedy Patk, Kiggins Anthony, Kinney A M, Kirtland N W capt

L

Leonard mr, Ladd L J, Lee Marcus, Leavitt Murray, Lay Wm L, Lawless Wm, Lumm Wm M, Lyon W H, Larisell Wm, Lumis W A, Lockwood John, Lilly John, Lane John, Long John, Lyon Jas H 2, Livingston J, Lecker H, Lupein Geo, Lally Thos, Lancey Thos, Lamb Thos, Lemon mr, Locke S E, Lyons Robt, Lancaster Rees, Lake Dani B, Linde C L, Lipe Clarke 2, Lloyd Alfred, Lamb A W, Linklater Mangus, Lawrence Andw, Laselle Aylmer, Leary & co, Lyons A, Lock & Thompson, Lewis, Newell & co

Mc

McGinn Mark capt, McMenow Mart, McMurray Mich, McAvoy W S, McDonald mr, McAuley Wm, McUron W C, McClaston Wm D, McAvoy John H, McConnell John, McElligott John, McHosino John D, McEvey John, M'Bean John & co, McLave J H, McDougall Jas, McCauley Jas, McCauley Hugh, McMacken Hugh, McCann Hugh, McBaine Geo, McDonald H C, McCabe Thos, McCarty Tim, McGrath Thos, McKlarty Steward, McEntyre Steph, McCalester Edward 3, McCracken Robert Henry, McCalester B A, McKinstry dr, McHentosh D C, McIlvain C Hen 2, McMahon P M, McMahon P J, McRae Bate, McCloud Alex, McIlvain R E, McChesney A

M

Martin Alvin S, Morgan Terry, Magie & Mitchell, Mackey Bartely, Madon Tenis, Mehegan Michael, Mason M, Meacham W, Menary W Nhoni 2, Mellen Willis A, Marsh John, Michen John, Mason J B, Madge J, Morgan mr, Morris Lawrence, Murphy Michl, Mills John E, Murtah John, Mitchell John, Morgan Josiah, Moloney Jas, Milner Jas, Munnell G S, Murphy Jas, Marsh Jas capt, Merwin J B, Marsh Jas C, Meeck Jas, Mason H B & A B, Messenger H, Mason H Earl, Metcalf H B, Mannason Geo, Mather Geo W, March Geo S, Marsh Thos, Martin Gershom 2, Mead Geo W, Murray J C, Morton J Edwin, Miliken mr, Morton Henry F 2, Mitchell Tim, Morgan G N B, Mills George, Mulroony Thos, Miller Frank, Morris S P, Munger S B rev, Martin Thos, Meridith Saml A, Mendenhall Saml, Marcy F V, Martin Edward & co, Meggison Rob't, Malloy Chas, Martin & Brien, Marshall & Illsley, Mack A M dr, Metcalf Nathan, Murphy Mich'l W, Miller M, Morrill E T, Mitchell Edwd, Morgan E D, Minch David, Myers Charles, Myers A J, Miller O M, Moore Allen M, Morse Arnold, Minere Allen, Miller & Greener

N

Newding Albi B, Nathan Lewis, Nelson Chas D, Nollen Peter, Nowse Edwd, Nevill Thos, Newburn Geo W 2, Nichols T, Newcomb H A, Nelson Harvey, Norton Horace, Nast Joseph, Nash Joseph, Naghten John, Nichols W D, Nevels Wm, Needham Willis, Newport Wm, Nelson W, Newton Walter, Newport Wm

O

Ogden D L, Olmstead L F, O'Leary Danl, O'Connor Jas C, O'Dannell Robt, O'Day Frederick, O'Grady Jerem'h

P

Peck J M, Porter C L, Piper N D, Peckham B P, Putnam Nathan, Phillippe Allen, Payne & Frohock, Packerson Austin, Parker C O, Parker Charles, Pierce C W, Peetrey James, Potter D S, Patt Richard, Powers E E, Patten S D, Phair Wm H, Palmer W W 2, Ponsanbee Wm, Pinkney Wm P, Peck Wm, Payne Wm, Phelan Wm P, Purington Edw & co, Puffer Frederick, Pope Samuel H, Packer G A, Polster Geo, Pearson Geo, Peck Geo W, Peterson T D, Peck Geo, Pratt S, Pierce Geo, Peaters Henry, Potter H S, Potter Henry, Parks H N, Proute W L, Patt Martin, Pratt Moses G, Pope mr, Picton John, Pertos James, Palmer Wm H, Pynchon James, Paddock James, Pickens James R, Palmer J A, Prushaw Jas K, Powell John, Phillips Jule Bent, Paton John, Potter Josh C, Pierce John H, Phelps John B, Pomery John W, Parish John, Parmly John, Potter Wm, Perce Wallace, Papne James, Purge Saml H, Parney Peter, Prentice Jarvis, Pakman Haum, Pinter Joseph

Q

Quinn Michael

R

Redmond Martin D, Rood L W, Rindge L H, Rood mr, Risley Wm E, Reynolds Wm H, Raleigh Wm, Rosco Jno, Ransley Jno R, Roberts Jno, Ray Jno D, Ripley J H, Rourke Jeremiah, Ray Jas, Richards J A, Rice P W, Rich A B, Roberson Jas H, Rourke J D, Rew Henry A, Rigney Hugh, Robb Harvey, Robinson G H, Richardson T C, Ross Thos F, Roberts Geo, Raymond T R, Raethel J N, Ralph Mich, Russell G H, Rootes F capt, Runnells S P, Reed S H, Ramsey Robt, Roandsavelle RC, Recken Robt G, Roberts Rus M, Rielly Edward, Rhodes Ezra, Robinson Dan O, Race C W, Roach Patrick, Robinson Alvin, Rand N H, Rossman A W capt, Ross A B, Richmond & broth, Rawatt B F, Rea B F

S

Shelby M D, Shine Michael, Scott M H, Sherman W D, Sheperd Wm, Sheperd Wm T, Schnaff Jno, Scanlon Jno, Sayres Jno, Scales Joseph S, Sanders Joseph, Shafer Jno, Short Jas, Seefeld Jas A, Shelley Isaac 2, Selkirk J B, Shea Jas, Scovel James H, Sheridan Jarvis, Sanford Henry, Seymour R, Sargent H G, Shaffer L, Sands Geo, Sackett Geo, Snell Daniel, Sammons T J 2, Sanford T A, Sheahan Tim, Semple Eugene, Scott C G, Sewall Chas E, Shook Abram, Seymour & Wood, Scovill A L, Sargent N, Slocum J rev, Saxton H M, Staats Saml, Smith E G, Stiles Ed, Spruce Chas, Smither Peter, Smith Patrick, Stanton Patk, Smith Chas W, Sprague A A, Soper Allen capt, Smith A C, Smith B, Smith A B, Shelley Andrew, Snell A T, Swarthan Abram, Sparks Orrin R, Smith & Hawley, Spring A O, Stevenson A B, Sutherland Peter, Smith Walter, Starks Wm, Sullivan Willard, Smith W & G W, Sweeney John, Slaight Joseph, Smith Jonas F, Stirland John, Stearns John W, Sullivan John, Slade J J, Stokes James, Smith Henry, Souter Henry, Sonrey Thos, Spencer J T, Smith Thos W, Smith Geo O, Stokes Thos, Smith G R, Smith Geo, Smith Thos S, Stacy Thos, Stamps Stephen

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Which is never failing, is capable of doing as wide a range of Sewing as any other machine, and is undeniably the simplest

Double-Threaded Machine

Ever invented. Before purchasing any other, call and see this.

Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. CHANDLER & FULLER, 135 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.—P. O. Box 2986.

ELLIOT'S IMPROVED

"PEARL"

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.

WE KNOW, AND SPEAK FROM EXPERIENCE when we say that ELLIOT'S IMPROVED "PEARL" SEWING MACHINES, sold by G. F. COLLINS & CO., 139 Lake street, Chicago, are the cheapest and most economical of any machine we have seen for family use. The idea that because a Sewing Machine is CHEAP it cannot be good, is driven from our mind, and from that of our "better half," by the "good works" and the entire reliability of the machine above referred to, which is sold at the low price of $30. We recommend it in the fullest confidence to our friends.—(Chicago Democrat.

$30 EACH.

$30 EACH.

These machines are used throughout the country giving satisfaction to all who use them, and are, all things considered, the most economical, best made, and cheapest in use. They are fully warranted. ... The recent valuable improvements embraced in our machine, render it perfect in every respect and vastly superior to the PEARL as originally made. ... Our Machines all stand on a handsome table, and are worked by a treadle. Send for descriptive circular and sample of sewing. ... for till received.

AGENTS WANTED. Address

GEO. F. COLLINS & CO.,

Office—139 LAKE STREET, (up-stairs), CHICAGO.

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK,

171 RANDOLPH STREET.

Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,

ALSO,

CHAMBER, DININGROOM & COMMON FURNITURE

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Wood Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and ... School Furniture on hand or made to order. Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

Fairbanks & Greenleaf,

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CLAIMS ON THE UNITED STATES.—The undersigned are engaged in the Collection of Claims of the several Departments of the United States Government, and especially those on the Commissary and Quartermaster Departments, and ... Bounty Lands, Soldiers' Back Pay, ... Pensions. ... at the office of Messrs Waite & Towner, 108 Washington street, Chicago, Ill. ...

G. M. DORMAN. C. C. CLARKE.

...

LAND WARRANTS.—The highest prices paid for Land Warrants and Bounty Scrip. ... New York market. ... Land Agent, Office of E. K. Willard & Co., ... corner of Lake and Clark st, Ill. ... Post Office Box 1126.

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...CARR. ... DUFFY ... CARR.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

AND BRANCH HOUSE OF

"The National Claim Agency"

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Knight's Block, 123 Dearborn street, Chicago.

The most reliable and ONLY DIRECT War Claim Agency in Chicago.

Particular attention paid to SPECIAL CLAIMS, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES and PATENTS.

Address CARR BROTHERS, Branch of "National Claim Agency." P. O. Box 4391.

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WILLSON & MERRIAM,

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Devote their undivided attention to the COLLECTION OF CLAIMS against the Government.

SOL. H. WILLSON. J. W. MERRIAM.

WESTERN PATENT AGENCY

COBURN & MARES,

Patent Lawyers and Solicitors,

CHICAGO, ...ILLINOIS.

Office No. 11 Lawson's Block, corner of Clark and Washington sts. Post Office Box 4462. Agencies at Washington, D.C., and London, England. Advice given and Circulars sent gratis.

WAR CLAIM AGENCY,

for the MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST

BATES & CLARKE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

OFFICE CORNER OF THIRD AND OLIVE STS., ST LOUIS, MO.

Prompt attention given to the procuring of Pensions, Back Pay and Bounties, and the Collection and Prosecution of Claims arising out of the War. Refer to the Hon. EDWARD BATES, Att'y Gen'l, Washington, D. C.

EDWARD H. BATES. ENOS CLARKE.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE—Prompt attention given by the subscriber to the prosecution of all legal claims against the United States. $100.00 bounty is now due the heirs of deceased soldiers and officers. Applications received by mail. Address LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Att'ys at Law, Office No. 63 South Clark street. Post Office Box 4015, Chicago, Ill.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, Slaughterers and Packers of

BEEF AND PORK.

Tallow Chandlers and Melters. Dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts and Seeds.

Office Kinzie street, Chicago. Packing House at Bridgeport.

GEORGE HIMROD.—Manufacturer of

STOVES AND HOLLOW WARE.

Office and Foundry, 186 and 188 South Canal street.

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PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF

BUTLER & HUNT,

No. 48 STATE STREET.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c.

Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

J. S. KIRK & CO.,

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.

Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.

RAG WAREHOUSE, 14 Lasalle street, between Lake and Water sts. Chicago, Ill.

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Will pay the highest market price in cash for Cotton and Woolen Rags, Old Metals, &c., &c.

Ship Chandlers.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

SAIL MAKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

242 South Water St, Chicago.

Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Ropes, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,

SAILS AND TENTS,

Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc.,

Made to order at the shortest notice.

LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT.

HAGAN'S & SONS

PATENT HOIST WHEEL

PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

GEO. F. FOSTER. C. E. HARDENBERGH.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

205 & 207 South Water St., Cor. Wells,

Would call particular attention of the Trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of

MANILA AND TARRED ROPE.

DITCHING ROPES.

BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS.

CANVASS, OAKUM.

TAR, PITCH, CHAINS,

AND TACKLE BLOCKS

COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING.

BED CORDS,

CLOTHES LINES,

BROOM TWINES, all qualities,

WRAPPING TWINES,

in bundles or barrels,

BELL AND SASH CORDS

NETS AND SEINES,

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TENTS! TENTS! TENTS!

Of every kind required for

GOVERNMENT USE,

Made in any quantity, at short notice. We also manufacture the celebrated

SIBLEY TENT

REGIMENTAL COLORS,

STANDARDS, GUIDONS,

FLAGS, ETC.,

Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations

Constantly on hand and made to order.

G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER

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Equal to Lloyd's Great Map of Virginia,

From actual Surveys just before the War commenced.

There has never been a Map of Kentucky issued before of any account.

LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP

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Price 50 Cents, in Sheets, colored nicely in Counties. Published by order of the Executive from actual surveys made of each County. This Map is the size of Lloyd's Southern States Map and Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, 4 feet square. On this Map of Kentucky is shown every Mountain, every River, every Wagon and Stage Road, every Canal, every Natural Curiosity, every Creek and River, and the names of them, every County Seat, every Town, every Village and every Post Town, every Mountain Pass and every Ford, every Railroad and every Station on the Railroads, and the distance from Station to Station, are laid down from official authority. This Map is engraved on steel, and shows Tennessee as far south as Nashville.

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AGENTS WANTED in every County and also in the Army in Kentucky. Every Officer and soldier will need this Map—it is the only good Map ever made of Kentucky, and is worth $5. Price 50 cents, or 4 copies for $1. Sent by mail safely or no pay. Address

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M. LEWIS, Proprietor.

I have for sale low for cash a fine stock of EVERGREENS, SHADE TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, VERBENAS, FUCHSIAS, GERANIUMS, &c.

Also, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Currants, Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, &c., which persons about to purchase, would do well to examine before buying elsewhere.

BOQUETS of the choicest flowers furnished to order. Send for Catalogue, and then come to the Nursery and make your own selections. ... North Chicago City Railway, run to within a ... of my place every half hour.

P. O. Box 297. M. LEWIS

Insurance.

DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON

Insurance Company,

54 WALL STREET.

61-2

(SIX AND A HALF) PER CENT.

CASH DIVIDEND to the Stockholders this day been declared payable on demand.

ALSO,

60

(SIXTY) PER CENT.

SCRIP DIVIDEND to the Policy-Holders on the earned Premiums of Participating Policies, for the year ending 31st ultimo. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 1st of March, prox.

CASH CAPITAL, $400,000.

Assets Feb. 1st, 1862	$504,730.84
Liabilities	12,170.00
Capital and Surplus	$492,550.84

Three-fourths of the Profits divided annually to the insured, without their incurring any liability whatever.

FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE.

GEORGE C. SATTERLEE, President.

HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.

WILLIAM K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

LANSING & GANSON, Agents,

No. 2 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.

CAPT. JOHN DORCHESTER, Marine Inspector.

February 3d, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMP'Y

OF BUFFALO.

February 12th, 1862.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company, on the 3d day of February, 1862:

Unearned premiums, February 3d, 1861	[illegible]
Premiums received to February 3d, 1862	[illegible]
Total premiums	[illegible]
Amount received for Marine risks	[illegible]
Amount received for Fire risks	[illegible]
	$518,507 81
Earned premiums for the year	$514,180 33

PAID AS FOLLOWS:

Marine losses, re-insurances and commissions	[illegible]
Fire losses	[illegible]
Expenses	[illegible]
	[illegible]
Net profits for the year	[illegible]

ASSETS:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$174,235 65
Loans on Real Estate, State and United States Stocks and other Securities	407,076 32
Steam Tug, Pumps, &c., &c.	[illegible]
Bills Receivable	[illegible]
Real Estate in Buffalo	[illegible]
Balance due from Agents	4,513 97
Total assets	[illegible]

The Trustees have declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT. (50) out of the profits for the year. Parties interested can obtain their certificates on and after the first day of March next.

The Trustees have also declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. (7) on the outstanding scrip of the Company, out of the accumulated interest, payable on the first day of March next, at the office of the Company.

The Trustees have further declared that after reserving Four Hundred Thousand Dollars ($400,000) as Capital, the certificates issued by this Company in 1859 and 1860, be redeemed in CASH, on and after the first day of March next, on presentation at the office of the Company, and that all further interest on the same shall cease.

A. A. EUSTAPHIEVE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

S. S. JEWETT,	DEAN RICHMOND,
M. S. HAWLEY,	M. H. FISH,
S. K. WORTHINGTON,	M. P. BUSH,
J. G. DESHLER,	S. SHEPARD,
S. W. HOWELL,	H. M. KINNE,
MILES JONES,	O. L. NIMS,
D. N. BUTTLE,	S. C. EVANS,
CYRUS CLARKE,	A. A. EUSTAPHIEVE,
GEO. S. HAZARD,	P. L. STERNBERG,
E. G. SPAULDING,	G. T. WILLIAMS,
R. S. KING,	JASON PARKER,
A. T. BLACKMAR,	S. F. PRATT.

JAS. C. EVANS, President.

GEO. S. HAZARD, Vice President.

JOHN BERRYMAN, Marine Inspector.

Persons resident in Chicago, entitled to Scrip are requested to call at the Agency,

NO. 2 DOLE'S BUILDING,

On or after March 1st, and receive the same.

SAMUEL T. ATWATER, Agent.

INSURANCE ROOMS OF

B. W. PHILLIPS & CO.,

No. 3, Board of Trade Building,

CHICAGO.

B. W. PHILLIPS. A. M. WARD. A. B. KEITH.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Continental Insurance Company,

OF NEW YORK,

On the First Day of January, 1862,

Made to the Auditor of the State of Illinois.

Capital Stock	$500,000 00
Surplus	[illegible]
Assets	$1,071,517 26
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Bank stock	[illegible]
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	[illegible]
Loans on Call	[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]
Due for Interest and Rent	[illegible]
Due for Premiums	[illegible]
	$1,071,517 26
Total Liabilities	[illegible]

Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1863.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, February 3d, 1862.

Whereas, The Continental Insurance Company, located at New York city, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of its condition of its affairs, as required by "An act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 13th, 1855, an act amendatory thereto, approved January 22d, 1857; and whereas, said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital, invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing B. W. PHILLIPS & CO., of Chicago, Illinois, its Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon them, the said agents, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claims of error by reason of such service:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said B. W. PHILLIPS & CO. are authorized as agents for the said Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

[SEAL] In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this third day of February, A. D. 1862.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

B. W. PHILLIPS & Co.,

Agents for Chicago and vicinity.

Office No. 3, Board of Trade Building, Water street.

MILLER & WILLMARTH,

INSURE

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE

In the following Insurance Companies:

HOME, of New York.

PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON,

OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CITIZENS, of New York.

UNITY, of London.

And other responsible Companies.

Life Risks taken in the

MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

Office 150 South Water Street.

To the Ladies.

TO THE LADIES.—Something New.

COVENTRY CAMBRIC

FRILLING OR RUFFLINGS.

This material is made precisely like a ribbon, of the finest cambric, in lengths of twelve yards, without a joint. These rufflings have a cord in the edge by which they are gathered without a hem, are made of all widths, and are much neater, cheaper and better than any thing of the kind in the market.

Ladies are respectfully invited to examine them.

Imported direct from England by

SUTTON & BURKITT,

41 Lasalle street.

Oil and Lamps.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS,

Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,

LINSEED OIL,

Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge.

PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 188.

E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Railroads.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows: ...

C. G. HAMMOND, Supt.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

... TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: ...

...DUNLAP, Supt.

...WHEELER, Gen. Ticket Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 2d, 1861, trains will leave Wells street Depot as follows: ...

...TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't.

G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent.

Legal Notices.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF

REAL ESTATE.

I will sell on the 28th day of March next, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, at the hour of eleven o'clock A. M., my right, title and interest derived under a deed of assignment for the benefit of creditors made by T. B. Carter to me, July 1861, in and to the following described lots, pieces or parcels of land, viz:—Lots 8, 10, 11 and 12, in Block 38, in Brooks & Wilbreth's Subdivision of Block 38, in the Canal Trustee's Subdivision of the west half, and the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 17, Town 39, Range 14 east of the third principal meridian, the said lots being on the south side of Van Buren street, near Halsted street. Supposed to be a title in fee, subject to a mortgage now due on said lots of two thousand dollars, and interest for one year.

AMBROSE CARTER, Assignee of T. B. Carter.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, March Term, 1862. The Bank of the State of Indiana vs. William B. Clifton, William H. Davidson, Eleazer D. Taylor and Margaret Taylor, his wife, Charles D. Bond, Allen Hamilton, Hugh McCullough, Jesse L. Williams, the unknown heirs of William B. Clifton, the unknown heirs of William H. Davidson and Eleazer D. Chamberlain.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Charles D. Bond, Allen Hamilton, Hugh McCullough, Jesse L. Williams, the unknown heirs of William B. Clifton, the unknown heirs of William H. Davidson, and Eleazer D. Chamberlain, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Charles D. Bond, Allen Hamilton, Hugh McCullough, Jesse L. Williams, the unknown heirs of William B. Clifton, the unknown heirs of William H. Davidson and Eleazer D. Chamberlain, that the complainant filed its bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 15th day of February, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of March next, (1862,) as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Charles D. Bond, Allen Hamilton, Hugh McCullough, Jesse L. Williams, the unknown heirs of William B. Clifton, the unknown heirs of William H. Davidson, and Eleazer D. Chamberlain, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of March 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.

STARR & ISHAM, Compl't's Sol'rs.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, March Term, A. D. 1862. William E. Doggett, Henry D. Bassett and D. Hobart Hills vs. Alfred Goddard and ... Perkins.—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Alfred Goddard and ... Perkins, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1862, at the suit of the said William E. Doggett, Henry D. Bassett and D. Hobart Hills and against the estate of the said Alfred Goddard and ... Perkins, for the sum of one hundred forty-nine and 40-100 dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Stephenson County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Alfred Goddard and ... Perkins, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1862, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said William E. Doggett, Henry D. Bassett and D. Hobart Hills, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.

GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Plff's Att'ys.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, by a certain mortgage, dated the first day of May, A. D. 1858, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in Book thirty-three (33) of Mortgages, at page four hundred and thirty-three (433), Buckner S. Morris and Mary B. Morris his wife, of the city of Chicago in said county and State, conveyed to me, Francis P. Corbin, the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes, bearing even date with said mortgage, all executed by Buckner S. Morris and payable to the order of myself; one of said notes being for the principal sum of eleven thousand dollars ($11,000), payable three years from the first day of May, A. D. 1858, for value received; and the others for the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars ($550) each, being the semi-annual interest on the said principal sum of eleven thousand dollars, payable respectively on the first day of each November and May from the first day of November, 1858, to the first day of May, 1861; and whereas, it is provided by said mortgage that if default shall be made in the payment of any one of said instalments of interest, the said principal sum shall be and become due and payable, at the option of said mortgagee, anything in the said notes to the contrary notwithstanding; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of said instalments of interest due on the first day of May, and the first day of November, A. D. 1861, and of one of the notes for five hundred and fifty dollars each, given for said interest, which became due and payable respectively and given for said instalments, and which are now past due and the whole sum is ... and ... unpaid.

Now therefore, public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the authority contained in said mortgage, and to secure the said sum of eleven thousand dollars, with interest due thereon together with costs and charges of advertisement and sale, the premises conveyed by said mortgage with all right and equity of redemption of Buckner S. Morris and Mary B. Morris, their heirs, representatives or assigns therein, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on Friday the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1862, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago; and which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: Sub-lot six (6), of lots one (1) and two (2) in block fifteen (15) in Fort Dearborn Addition to the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, together with the brick dwelling and other improvements thereon situated. FRANCIS P. CORBIN, Mortgagee.

WM. C. REYNOLDS, Attorney, 114 Dearborn street, Chicago.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas by a certain Mortgage dated the first day of May, A. D. 1858, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in Book thirty-seven (37) of Mortgages at page three hundred and seventy-seven (377), Hart L. Stewart, widower, of the City of Chicago, in said County and State, conveyed to me, Francis P. Corbin, the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes bearing even date with said Mortgage, all executed by Hart L. Stewart and payable to the order of myself; one of said notes being for the principal sum of sixteen thousand dollars ($16,000), payable on the first day of May, A. D. 1861, for value received, and the others for the sum of eight hundred dollars ($800) each, being the amount of semi-annual interest on said principal sum, and payable respectively on the first day of November and May from the first day of November 1858, to the first day of May 1861; And whereas, it is provided by said Mortgage that if default shall be made in the payment of any one of said instalments of interest, the said principal sum shall be and become due and payable, at the option of said mortgagee, anything in the said notes to the contrary notwithstanding; And whereas default has been made in the payment of said instalments of interest due on the first day of May and on the first day of November, A. D. 1861, and of the notes for eight hundred dollars each, given for said instalments, which became due and payable respectively and given for said instalments ... are now wholly due and unpaid. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the authority contained in said Mortgage, and to secure the said sum of sixteen thousand dollars, with interest due thereon, together with costs and charges of advertisement and sale, the premises conveyed by said Mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary, with all right and equity of redemption of Hart L. Stewart, his heirs, representatives or assigns therein, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at ten o'clock in the forenoon on Friday the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1862, at the North door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, all of which premises are situated in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois and are known and described as follows, to wit: Thirty (30) feet cut and adjoining the west thirty (30) feet of Lot number seven (7), in Block thirty-seven (37) of the original Town of Chicago aforesaid, with the building and other improvements thereon situated. Lots seven (7) to thirty-four (34) inclusive, of Block twenty (20) of the South Branch Addition to Chicago aforesaid, with the buildings and other improvements thereon situated. Lots seven (7), eight (8) and ten (10), of Block twelve (12), of said South Branch Addition. Lots seven (7), eight (8) and eighteen (18), of Block thirteen (13), of said South Branch Addition. Lots three (3), eleven (11) and twelve (12) of Block twenty-seven (27), of said South Branch Addition.

FRANCIS P. CORBIN, Mortgagee.

WM. C. REYNOLDS, Attorney, 114 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Proposals.

SUBSISTENCE FOR THE UNITED STATES TROOPS AND PRISONERS.

Office of the Acting Ass't Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., Chicago, Feb. 21, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the first day of March, 1862, at 12 M., for the furnishing of subsistence to the U. S. troops and prisoners of war, now stationed at Camp Douglas.

COMPOSITION OF RATIONS:

Three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and one-fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef, twenty-two ounces of bread or flour, or one pound of hard bread, or one and one-fourth pounds of corn meal; at the rate to every one hundred rations, eight quarts of beans or ten pounds of rice, or ten pounds of hominy, ten pounds of green coffee, or eight pounds of roasted and ground coffee, or one and one-half pounds of tea, fifteen pounds of sugar, four quarts of vinegar, one pound of sperm candles or one and one-fourth pounds of adamantine candles or one and one-half pounds of tallow candles, four pounds of soap and two quarts of salt. In addition to the foregoing, twice a week, one gallon of molasses to one hundred rations, and thrice a week an issue of potatoes at the rate of one pound per man. Fresh beef will be furnished as often as four days in seven, at the option of the commanding officer.

The provisions to be furnished under this contract must be of the first quality, the proposals to mention the names of two efficient securities, and to be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Army Subsistence." Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the proposals. Each bid must be accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible persons, that the bidder will, if his bid be accepted, sign the contract.

JOHN CHRISTOPHER,

First Lieut. 16th Ill. Infantry, A. A. C. S., U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED till the 10th day of March, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the United States Sub. Dep't. with a number of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof.

The Cattle to be delivered at Washington City, and each animal to average 1,300 pounds gross weight; no animal admitted which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.

The Cattle to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the Government may require. No Cattle will be required under this contract before the 1st day of April, 1862.

Heifers and Bullocks not wanted.

A bond with good and sufficient security will be required.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury Notes.

No bid will be entertained when put in by contractors who have previously failed to comply with their contracts, or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid.

Bids to be directed to Maj. A. BECKWITH, C. S. U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

FORM OF BID:

I, A B, do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle on the hoof for ——— per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at ———, according to the terms of the enclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight to be certified to ... I have given to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfilment of the contract, and to receive Treasury Notes in payment for the Cattle.

Intelligence Offices.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE 125 Dearborn street, opposite the New Post Office. Established on the Eastern system. No girl sent from this office to any family unless she can give satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties desiring help suited by applying at 125 Dearborn street, or addressing MRS. A. L. BRAHAM, Post Office Box ...

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

NO. 171 WASHINGTON STREET.

MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office, where she attends to all ... orders for servants. ... addressed to P. O. Box 2909.

Commission Merchants.

CHADBOURNE & WETHERBEE

General Commission Merchants,

...'s Building, corner Wells and South Water sts. No. 1 up stairs, Chicago.

...CHADBOURNE. G. T. WETHERBEE.

BALL, BURBANK & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 4 Reilly's Building, cor. South Water and Clark sts. Post Office Drawer 5227, Chicago.

F. N. BALL | F. W. BURBANK | T. BALL | ... F. COLT.

C. E. WOOLSEY & CO.,

(Successors to L. D. Wilson.)

General Produce Commission Merchants

211 South Water street.

Cash advanced on Consignments.

KING & OWENS,

STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 11 LASALLE STREET.

Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Pork and Produce generally.

RENAUD KING. P. O. Box 1492. WM. J. OWENS.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & RUSSELL,

EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain and Produce generally. No. 228 and 230 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

CASH ADVANCES MADE BY

E. K. FAIRBANK, No. 8 Board of Trade Buildings, on GRAIN, FLOUR, PROVISIONS, &c., IN STORE,

For DAVID DOWS & CO., New York.

The property can be held here in store until the opening of navigation, and can be sold here or shipped. Chicago, Feb. 1st, 1862.

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

126½ South Water Street.

WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

84 Clark Street, Chicago—P. O. Drawer 6338.

Cash advances made on shipments to us or our Correspondents in New York, Boston or Philadelphia.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago.

STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 5 City Buildings, St. Louis.

C. T. GILBERT. S. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

A. PEUGNET,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Office No. 1 Hubbard's Block. Post Office Box 3287.

REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. S. W. Raymond, Chicago, Ill.; F. Harmony's Nephews & Co. Valverde Bros., Jesse Kile, ... Sons New York; J. H. Lucas, Bank, Chouteau, ... St. Louis.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

WM. B. HIBBARD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

23 South Water street, between Wells and Franklin, Chicago. P. O. Box 3308.

Grain, Flour, Green and Dried Fruits, Eggs, Butter, etc., sold on Commission.

WM. B. HIBBARD. JESSE M'ALLISTER.

CULVER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

216 South Water St., Chicago.

B. F. CULVER. C. E. CULVER.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

P. P. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 159 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

SHACKFORD, MARTIN & HOW,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

S. SHACKFORD. HENRY MARTIN. G. H. HOW

KIMBALL & WOLCOTT,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 121 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Consignments solicited. Orders for purchases executed with care and dispatch.

GRANVILLE KIMBALL. E. G. WOLCOTT.

V. A. TURPEN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

136 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Refer to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Bankers.

MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, Office, No. 214 South Water street. Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal cash advances made on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market. Refer to George Smith & Co., ...

MURRY NELSON. R. L. STEVENS.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office, Aiken's Building, adjoining Board of Trade, No. 156 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

REFER, by permission, to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Chicago; Wing & Mitchell do.; B. B. Northrup & Co., Racine; Wm. E. Brown & Co., New York; Crowell, Brother & Co., Boston.

ABIEL AKIN. S. R. HURLBUT.

RICE FAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 2516.

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission.

RICE FAY. JAS. R. WOODWORTH.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office, 144 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 6137, Chicago. ... Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R.

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 5 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark Streets, Chicago, Ill.

CHARLES RANDOLPH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 4 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

ALLEN VANE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, &c. 129 South Water street, Chicago.

Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.

ALLEN VANE. J. STONE.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. 158 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago, Ill.

BAKER & SPAFFORD,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office and Warehouse, No. 91 South Water St.

Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on Commission.

FORD & NORTON,

STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Fire-proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

SAM'L A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

MORSE & YARWOOD,

(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.)

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

186 SOUTH WATER STREET,

Aiken's Building.

Business confined strictly to Commission.

ALBERT MORSE. M. S. YARWOOD.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED,

No. 225 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Sole Agents for Paxton Mills.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 218½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stocks, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.

J. L. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 182 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c. Solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give superior advantages.

M. S. NICHOLS. O. P. BRITT. ... NICHOLS.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Make exclusive Commission ... Also, Dealers in Salt, Lime, Land Plaster, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 246 and 248 South Water street.

... NEELY. BENJAMIN W. LAWRENCE. WM. T. ... EDWARD F. LAWRENCE.

Piano Fortes.

H. WORCESTER'S

Improved Piano Fortes.

MANUFACTORY AND SALES ROOMS,

Fourteenth St., cor. Third Avenue,

NEW YORK CITY.

FOR A QUARTER OF A CENTURY THE INSTRUMENTS manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In DURABILITY, STRENGTH and DELICACY OF TONE AND TOUCH, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, is in all its details, is enabled to guarantee SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE and RELIABILITY in every respect.

The above instruments can be seen at

ROOT & CADY'S,

95 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

Storage.

FIRE PROOF STORAGE.

Storage facilities for all kinds of

Produce and Merchandise, in

BRICK FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE

On South Clark St., near Twelfth St.

Accessible for delivery or receipt from the adjoining tracks of the

Michigan Southern and Chicago & Rock Island Railroads,

And otherwise centrally located for general business.

CAPACITY OF HOUSE, 10,000 BBLS.

Apply at 97 South Water street, or at the Warehouse. Refers to G. M. & G. S. HOUGH, Chicago, Ill. H. H. ...

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, MARCH 2, 1862.

THE CITY.

Chicago Bible Society.—The adjourned meeting of the Board of Managers of the Chicago Bible Society, will meet on Monday next at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Depository, 155 Lake street. All pastors of Churches co operating with the Society, are members of the Board.

Operatic Concert.—Let none of our readers fail to recollect the concert of Mrs. Bostwick at Bryan Hall this evening. The opera of Semiramide and other choice music is on the programme. The names of the artists, Mrs. Bostwick, Mrs. Cassie Matteson, and Depassio.

Dress Parade.—Col. Cushman's Brigade had a dress parade at Camp Douglas on Saturday afternoon. All the men made a splendid appearance, and those working the guns performed to the entire satisfaction of experienced artillery officers, who witnessed the exhibition of their drill.

Escaped.—Edward Burns, the young man convicted and sentenced to confinement in the Bridewell, at the late term of the Recorder's Court, for stealing an iron chest containing $400 in small coin from J. H. Kinzie, United States Army Paymaster, has escaped. He managed to jump the wall on Thursday night last, and has not been seen since.

Brown Bread.—Some samples of brown or corn meal bread have been shown us from the bakery of Mr. G. W. Price, corner of Gurley and Morgan streets, which can hardly be beat for the consumption of those fond of "corn dodgers." It is light, sweet, nutritious and wholesome. The loaves weigh exactly twenty-two ounces.

War Meeting To-night.—An interesting time is anticipated at the War Meeting, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, to be held at Bryan Hall this evening. Reports are to be made by Rev. Robt. Patterson, B. F. Jacobs and Mr. Moody, all of whom were visitors at the hospitals at Paducah, Mound City and Donelson just after the late battle.

Lecture on Scotland.—We would call the attention of our readers to Rev. Dr. Royd's lecture, of which we gave a notice yesterday. It will afford our citizens an opportunity to contribute to one of our most useful mission schools, as well as the enjoyment of an instructive and amusing literary treat. Colonel Cameron, with a detachment of his Scotch regiment, is to be present.

The Marble Heart.—Miss Annette Ince appears on Monday evening at McVicker's Theatre, commencing the second week of her very successful engagement, in the "Marble Heart," a romantic drama which, when first produced in America, had an extended and profitable run. It will be well mounted, and Miss Ince will undoubtedly personate the heroine with credit to herself and to the author.

The Successor of Rev. Dr. Cox.—We learn that the Presiding Elder of this district has invited Rev. R. L. Collier, of Iowa City, to fill the pulpit of the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church, lately vacated by the departure of Rev. Henry Cox to St. Louis. Mr. Collier is a young man of great industry and promise in the profession of his choice, and will undoubtedly win all hearts to him by his many social and intellectual qualities. He will officiate to-day at the usual hour.

Fires in February.—The past month has not been remarkably prolific in fires or fire alarms, but has just about kept pace with January. The number of fires reported for the past month is fifteen—total loss of property, $8,050. Insurance on the same $6,650. In January the insurance recovered on losses was $15,000, and whole amount of property destroyed $18,880—the actual loss for the past month exceeding that of January by $8,350, all the effect of neglecting to insure.

Chicago Light Artillery.—Capt. C. M. Willard, of Company A, Chicago Light Artillery, returned from Springfield last week, where he had been to procure new uniforms for his men. He was successful in his undertaking, and what will be still more pleasant news for his corps, also succeeded in obtaining a battery wagon and two of James's rifled cannon to be added to his battery. Hereafter the rebels will undoubtedly avoid coming in contact with the Chicago Light Artillery.

A Bereaved Father.—Some time since, Norman E. Hahn, a brother of Dr. Hahn of this city, was announced in these columns as Adjutant of Col. Baldwin's Regiment. He left for the South with his command, and was with it at the taking of Fort Donelson. Soon after his departure one of his children took sick of scarletina, and died. On Saturday a second, Flora, the eldest, aged about four years, followed the first, and a third is not expected to recover, from the same disease. This is indeed a severe bereavement, heart-crushing news, to reach a father who is away serving his country, and unable to come or send a word to his wife, left almost alone to bear all.

Destructive Fire.—A fire was discovered at half past twelve o'clock on Saturday in the frame building, No. 224 North Clark street, owned by Jacob Rehm and occupied as a saloon and dwelling by Peter Miller. The structure being built of combustible materials the flames made way through its sides and communicated to an adjoining three story frame house, owned by a widow lady by the name of Laura Anderson, and that building was considerably damaged. It was insured in the Northwestern Company for $1,250, and suffered a loss of about $700. The ground floor of Mrs. Anderson's house was occupied by L. H. Packard as a second hand store. He loses about $100. Not insured. The second floor was used as a dwelling by a Mrs. Loomis, whose husband is a member of the 57th Illinois regiment of Infantry. Loss $300. No insurance. Mrs. Cleveland, the wife of Captain Cleveland of the 8th Iowa regiment, boarded with Mrs. Loomis and lost $100. No insurance. The third floor was used by Mrs. Anderson, the owner of the premises. Loss about $150. No insurance on furniture. It is not known whether Mr. Rhem was insured or not. The damage to his building was slight. Mr. Miller, occupying No. 224, lost about $300 and had no insurance.

A Second Edition of May Martin, or the Money Diggers.—For months past the residents of the North Division have been favored with the presence of a woman calling herself Mrs. Guden Wilson, who has followed the occupation of a fortune teller. Several instances of her shrewd schemes for making money out of credulous persons have come to light, but it was not until Saturday that the speculation became public property. It would appear that this Mrs. Wilson lately came across a Miss Kate Jackson, living as a servant with a family on Sedgwick street, and induced her to have her fortune told. The witch took a glass of lake water—as pure as we Chicagoans daily drink—had the servant girl place her finger in it, and then proceeded to dilate upon the usual routine of fortune tellers, love, courtship and marriage, and concluded by solemnly informing her innocent dupe that in the back yard of the premises in which she resided, had, in the days of old Fort Dearborn been buried an immense treasure, consisting of untold sums in gold and silver, the property of a western freebooter, long since deceased, and whose ghost haunted and guarded the spot at midnight when others slept. This was told with such an appearance of sincerity that Miss Jackson swallowed the story entire, and made the fortune teller a suitable present, she promising to reveal the precise spot where the money was buried, when a certain sum was paid to her. Thus the matter passed for several days, Mrs. Wilson gaining in purse and becoming rich in clothing, presented by the credulous young woman, and the treasure had not yet been unearthed. Finally Miss Jackson informed her mistress of the great good fortune in store for her, saying, as the property was buried on her lot she would magnanimously divide with her when it was brought to the light. What was the astonishment of the domestic to learn that the lady could not be made to believe the story told by her friend the astrologer. A still greater surprise was in store for her. The mistress of the house communicated with the police, the police communicated with Mrs. Wilson, and the result of the conference was that the dupe and the deluder appeared at the Police Court on Saturday. Justice Akin heard the statement of the girl, shook his head, so much as to say that he did not believe in the blue, bloody pirate of the western prairies, his hidden money and the stalking abroad of his spectral figure at midnight, and assessed a fine of $25 upon Mrs. Wilson as partial punishment for obtaining money under false pretences. It is to be hoped that no more servant girls will be foolish enough to spend their hard-earned cash in foolish fortune-telling adventures.

City Defences.

We are glad to know that by the industry and influence of the Mayor, the city has at last the means at its command of putting down any disturbance of the peace which may be excited by riotous escaped prisoners of war, or other evil disposed persons. By the Mayor's solicitation, the Governor by the Adjutant General, has put at his disposal five hundred stand of arms with all the accoutrements to match, including ball cartridges. The Mayor has done well.

The Fifteenth Wisconsin Regiment.

The Fifteenth Wisconsin regiment, announced by us to reach this city on Saturday, en route for St. Louis, did not come for some unknown cause, but breaks camp this morning at Madison, and comes here via. the Chicago & Northwestern Road, making this city between the hours of four and five p. m.

The Fifteenth Regiment, better known as the Scandinavian Regiment, is composed of the best bone and sinew of the Northwest, the Scandinavians constituting its main portion having gallantly rallied in a body under the flag of their adopted country. The command is fully armed and equipped, and ready for service. Many of the officers and men have already served in a military capacity in their own country and are the better prepared to do their duty here.

The following is the regimental organization of the 15th:

Colonel—Hans C. Heg.
Lieut. Colonel—Kiler K. Jones.
Major—Charles M. Reese.
Adjutant—Hans. Borchsenius.
Quartermaster—Ole Heg.
Surgeon—Stephen O. Himoe.
First Assistant Surgeon—Soren I. Hansen.
Second Assistant Surgeon—Geo. F. Newell.
Chaplain—Claus L. Clausen.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Major—Selah Matthews.
Q. M. Sergeant—Charles D. Rogers.
Hospital Steward—Anthon G. Oyen.
Commissary Sergeant—James Larsen.

Co. A—St. Olafs Rifles—Andrew Torkildson, Captain; Emanuel Engelstad, 1st Lieut.; Oliver Thompson, 2d Lieut.
Co. B—Wergeland Guard—Ole C. Johnson, Captain; Joseph G. L. Mathieson, 1st Lieut.; George Wilson, 2d Lieut.
Co. C—Norway Bear Hunters—Fred. R. Berg, Captain; Hans Hansen, 1st. Lieut.; John F. Rice, 2d Lieut.
Co. D—Wolf Hunters—Chas. Campbell, Captain; Albert Stofstad, 1st Lieut.; Christian Tandberg, 2d Lieut.
Co. E—Odin's Rifles—John Ingmundsen, Captain; Wm. Tjentland, 1st Lieut.; John M. Johnson, 2d Lieut.
Co. F—K. K.'s Protectors—Charles Gustaveson, Captain; Thor Simonson, 1st Lieut.; Swen Samuelson, 2d Lieut.
Co. G—Rock River Rangers—John A. Gordon, Captain; Henry Hauff, 1st Lieut.; Wm. A. Montgomery, 2d Lieut.
Co. H—Heg's Rifles—Knud J. Sime, Captain; Andrew A. Brown, 1st Lieut.; John L. Johnson, 2d Lieut.
Co. I—Scandinavian Mountaineers—August Gasmann, Captain; Reynart Cook, 1st Lieut.; Martin Russell, 2d Lieut.
Co. K—Clauson's Guards—Mons. Grinager, Captain; Ole Peterson, 1st Lieut.; Olaus Solberg, 2d Lieut.

Among the officers of this regiment are two who are well known to our citizens, Lieut. Colonel K. K. Jones and Capt. Andrew Torkildson. The former gentleman is the son of our esteemed citizen, Wm. Jones, one of our oldest residents. Capt. Torkildson was for a long time connected with the West Side Police and has a host of friends here. Both gentlemen will make excellent officers.

Let our citizens turn out to-day and give the Fifteenth Wisconsin a hearty welcome.

The Scandal Case.

The painful affair referred to in our last issue, the result of domestic difficulties among parties well known to our citizens, was the subject of much discussion and scandal in the circles of town gossip on Saturday, and will be revived by the further hearing of the case to-day. As it now stands, H. E. Vogell, the son-in-law of Mr. Jacob Harris, is charged with a conspiracy against the character of his father-in-law, acting, as is alleged, in concert with Mrs. Harris, the purpose of the latter being to obtain ground for a divorce. The other parties—Vaughan and the women Hills and Bellows—figure as accessories. The whole matter is an exceedingly painful one, and we could wish our public were to be spared its details. The while the ends of public justice can only be answered by the fullest penalties of the grave offence be proven.

We append the testimony of Mrs. Bellows in full. It was given in a calm, deliberate style, carrying conviction of truth to the mind of every hearer. A pretty general view of the whole affair, so far as revealed by the prosecution, may be obtained from its perusal:

TESTIMONY OF MRS. LYDIA C. BELLOWS.

My name is Mrs. Lydia C. Bellows, and I reside at No. 483 State street. I am not a married woman, but have been, my former husband's name having been Gray. I know David Vaughan when I see him; I am acquainted with the defendant, Mrs. Hills, and I know Eugene Vogel when I meet him; I have seen Jacob Harris, and also his wife. Mr. Vogell and Mrs. Hills called on me to speak in reference to a business matter. The latter came to me on the 12th of February last, in the morning, and asked me if I wanted to put four or five hundred dollars in my pocket within the next eight or ten days. She told me that a married lady, named Harris, wanted to procure a bill of divorce from her husband, and a second woman was necessary to effect the object. She wished to have her husband caught in bed with some woman, and she desired me to undertake the job. I told her I would consider the subject. At the time Mrs. Hills and Mr. Vogell called on me, the latter paid me some money, Vaughan being present. It was arranged that I should write Mr. Harris a note. This was at the suggestion of Mr. Vaughan. I accordingly wrote the note. Vaughan wished me to write this note inviting Mr. Harris to my room. Mrs. Hills was to come into the room while the act of cohabitation was going on. Vaughan said that Harris was a wealthy man, and he could raise $10,000 any time he wished; he also said that Mrs. Harris was being abused by her husband, and was bound to get a bill of divorce. I told Vaughan that I had never seen Harris, except on one occasion, in a State street car. Mrs. Hills was present at this interview. I had an interview with Mrs. Harris on the evening of the 19th, between 7 and 8 o'clock. Vaughan said on the 19th instant, that as soon as he had seen Mr. Harris Mrs. Harris would be willing to come and see me. On the 12th Vaughan also said that they were willing to pay any amount if the thing was a success. Between the 12th and 19th Vaughan came to me and said that they had raised $200, which they would put in the hands of any one I proposed. I proposed lawyer Driscoll knowing him by reputation to be a reliable lawyer. On the 19th I met Mrs. Harris and Vaughan; the former said she had $150, and asked me what I thought the undertaking would be worth. Mrs. Hills had previously told me that Mrs. Harris would come to see me. Mr. Vaughan still said that I could place the money in the hands of any one I chose. On that contract I have received $50, which was paid by Vogell. He was introduced to me as the son-in-law of Mr. Harris. Vogell also paid Mrs. Hills $50 at the same time. They brought a note from lawyer Driscoll on the 27th, telling me it was all right. Mr. Joseph N. Barker was present at the time, and handed me the note from lawyer Driscoll. I had previously seen Mr. Driscoll at his office.

Mr. Ang—What passed between you and Mr. Driscoll?

Witness—He refused to hold the money, and said he didn't wish to have anything whatever to do with the scrape. When the money was paid over there was an understanding that as soon as I should get Mr. Harris in my room I should inform Mrs. Hills, and when we were in bed I should give a sign, and Mrs. Hills would come in and witness the act. In pursuance of a plan, Mr. Harris came to my room last night (Thursday.) He was accompanied by a gentleman, who stood in the corner where he could see all that was passing. Mr. Harris pulled off his boots and coat, and got on the bed. I took off my shoes and was about putting a night dress over my clothes, when Mrs. Hills and George McIntosh came into the bed room. Just then two officers came in and arrested Mrs. Hills. At the time Mr. Vaughan and Mr. Vogell parted with me, they assured me that they could pay any amount for the transaction, inasmuch as Mrs. Harris would have all the property in her own hands. Mrs. Hills had come to me and said that Mrs. Harris told Vaughan that she had got no money, but would present me with anything in the house if the thing were carried through.

Several other witnesses were examined, but no other important facts were elicited. The part borne by Vogel in the transaction becoming evident from the above, Justice Akin added him to the list of defendants, and caused him also to find bail in the sum of $500, to appear on Monday for examination, with Vaughan and Mrs. Hills, who were held in the same amount. Thus at present stands the entire affair.

The Colors for Taylor's Battery.—A movement was made on 'Change on Saturday forenoon, which will result in the purchase of a new and splendid stand of colors for Taylor's Battery, whose old flag was nearly destroyed at the taking of Fort Donelson. The colors had been previously ordered, and were brought by the committee to the Board of Trade Rooms in an unfinished state for exhibition. The speech on the occasion was made by J. C. Wright, Esq., previous to the reception of contributions. It was a fine, off hand effort, and had the effect of opening the purses of the commercial men, and they gave generously. The flag will soon be finished, and taken, during the week, to those for whom it is intended. Messrs. J. C. Wright, N. H. Fairbank and C. G. Wicker were appointed a committee to carry the colors to Donelson. The inscription upon the banner is, "Presented to Taylor's Chicago Battery by the Chicago Board of Trade, for gallant deeds performed on the fields of Fredericktown, Belmont and Donelson."

The funds remaining of the above subscription after paying for these colors are to be applied toward the proposed present of a similar kind to Col. Marsh's regiment.

"Margaret Howth, a story of to-day," just completed in the Atlantic Monthly, is published in book form, and may be procured from John R. Walsh, corner Madison street and Custom House place.

The Bryan Hall Relief Meeting.

The attendance at the meeting at Bryan Hall on Saturday evening, to devise measures for the relief of the sick prisoners at Camp Douglas, was very small in point of numbers.

On motion, Walter B. Scates, Esq., was called to the chair, and Thos. B. Bryan, Esq., was chosen Secretary.

The Chairman, on behalf of the Committee appointed to meet a Camp Douglas, made the following report:

The Committee appointed to visit the hospitals at Camp Douglas and inquire into the condition and wants of the sick, beg leave to report that they have performed that duty.

Your committee were received by Col. Mulligan very cordially, and by him conducted through all hospitals now occupied to their fullest capacity. There were many sick in the soldiers' quarters for want of Hospital accommodations. But your committee are happy to report that every exertion is being made to fit up a large building for an additional hospital, which will be ready in a very short time—and will, when finished, afford ample room and comfortable accommodations for all. We are happy to bear testimony to the unremitting assiduity of Col. Mulligan to meet the wants of all the prisoners, and to alleviate the sufferings of the sick. Dr. Winer, Post Surgeon, and his assistant, have done all that could be done to minister to the sick; but the great numbers thrown suddenly into the hospitals, and the great numbers unable to gain admission for want of room, demanded more attention than it was possible for his medical corps to give—and he very cordially availed himself of the services of city surgeons, freely and generously offered. Your Committee found pneumonia, pleurisy, colds and bowel complaints the prevailing diseases.

They also found many in the barracks indisposed with approximation to these diseases, needing prescriptions, and who might by timely aid and attention be saved from more serious attacks.

We feel assured and take pleasure in saying that as far as the means are furnished by Government in provisions, medicines and hospital supplies, both sick and well will lack nothing under the administration of Col. Mulligan.

But your Committee beg leave to state that there are many little delicacies, and nursing conveniences, grateful, refreshing and nourishing to the sick and convalescent, not included in the provisions made by Government. These, with light prescriptions for the indisposed in incipient stages of attack, could be furnished by the benevolent, and would do much good, not only in alleviating suffering but also in preventing more serious attacks. It is needless to enumerate the various things wanted for this purpose, or the modes in which they can be applied to this work. All who are familiar—and who is not?—with a sick room, know the soothing influence of kind attentions than which nothing is more grateful to the sufferer, or better calculated to sustain and restore. A small sum of money is needed to meet this want; or contributions of such kind as are suitable for the object aimed at.

We therefore present these statements to you—the wants of sick and suffering strangers appeal to Christian hearts for sympathy and relief, and your committee feel that it will not be in vain. While under an overwhelming calamity, the Christian philanthropist can only regard suffering humanity without distinction of persons, in feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, giving drink to the thirsty and visiting the sick. If our professions of Christianity are anything more than barren theory, or a cold philosophy, we now have ample opportunity to prove them to be a genuine living practical principle.

C. G. Wicker,
B. McVicker,
Walter B. Scates,
John Sears,
Thos. B. Bryan,
Committee.

C. G. Wicker, Esq., was one of the Committee who visited Fort Donelson. There they took articles and visited the secession and Union hospitals alike. When they administered to the sick and wounded secessionists, the latter shed tears at the kindness shown them. They had supposed that the Northern people were coming upon them as ruthless invaders, desolating their homes, murdering their families and laying waste the country; and when, instead, they saw the humane men who came to their bedsides with healing balm, they were surprised and completely disarmed of all enmity. Mr. Wicker said his heart never felt better than when he was aiding the wounded rebels, and he believed they had made good Union men of them.

The Committee went to Camp Douglas on Friday, and found most of the Tennesseeans Union men. They told their wants, the principal one being paper on which to write letters home to their friends. Colonel Mulligan said that of all the letters submitted to him he had condemned but two. Every letter betrayed the regrets of the prisoners that they had been deluded into so wicked and wrongful a rebellion, and advising their friends, in the strongest terms, to return to their allegiance to the old flag. Now, if the citizens of Chicago can give them writing materials, every letter they write will be better than a gun shot, for it will go very far in making them Union men. We believe that they are now at heart brothers and friends. Chicago was never known to falter in a noble cause, and she is now especially called upon. One or two hundred dollars will be sufficient for present purposes. About one in ten of the prisoners have some money; the balance are destitute. They want clean shirts, stockings, pillow-cases, bedding, and many other necessaries of the sick room. Shall we not go there and minister to their wants, so that when they go home we shall have won a victory without a battle?

Dr. Boone said, "If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well it were done quickly." There are now 250 men in the hospital, and another hundred who ought to be there. This lot of sick men were unexpected and unprovided for. So what we do should be done immediately. A large proportion of the sick will probably die, even with good treatment; and we shall be remiss in our duty if we fail to provide for them. Many other prisoners are destitute of a change of linen, and a well man, if as dirty as they are, would be made sick thereby.

Rev. E. B. Tuttle reported that numerous contributions had already been offered him for the relief of the sick at the Camp. He was one of the Committee who visited Fort Donelson, where he became convinced that the most effective way of conquering the rebels was by doing them good.

Lazarus Silverman said that humanity now calls upon us to contribute to the relief of the prisoners. They have been misled and made to believe that we only wish to rob and murder them. Let them be convinced that the will of the Northern people is to obey the injunction of the dying patriot, to "sustain the Constitution and obey the laws." For his part, if a subscription could be commenced at this time, he would head it with $25, [Cheers] and he had no doubt $200 could easily be raised.

On motion it was resolved to request the pastors of the several churches to take up collections on Sunday, and to notify their congregations that contributions could be left with T. B. Bryan, Esq., at his office.

On motion of S. S. Hayes, it was

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed as a committee of visitation and distribution, whose duty it shall be to supply such contributions as may be made for that purpose to the relief of the sick and destitute at Camp Douglas.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen as such committee: Rev. E. B. Tuttle, Rev. Dr. W. Lord, Rev. Robert Collyer, Dr. McVickar, Dr. Boone, E. L. O'Hara, B. G. Caulfield, S. S. Hayes, and L. Silverman.

A general discussion then followed, all the speakers uniting in saying that we are strongly appealed to, in the name of humanity and of Christianity, to do all in our power to alleviate the sufferings of the prisoners now in our hands. The meeting then adjourned.

Arms for the City.—A report was in circulation in the city on Saturday that Mayor Rumsey had succeeded in securing 500 muskets which were to arrive from Springfield, with accompanying accoutrements and ball cartridges, on that evening, all to be placed in the hands of the Home Guards. The fact is, the Mayor has secured the firearms and ammunition, but they did not arrive—yet they soon will—and he has not, so far as heard from, decided to give them into the hands of the Home Guards. Truth to tell, he has not yet made up his mind what he will do with them, further than to store them at the Armory, to be used in case it may become necessary. Mayor Rumsey has labored long and earnestly to secure a partial armament for our citizens, and in his present success should receive the acknowledgments of the entire population.

Bolton's Battery of Artillery—Election of Officers.—An election was held on Saturday at Camp Douglas for officers of Bolton's Battery of Artillery, when the following were declared elected:

Captain—W. H. Bolton.
Senior First Lieut—Jabez H. Moore, (now of Taylor's Battery)
Junior First Lieut—Edward James.
Senior Second Lieut—C. F. Tracy.

The remainder of the officers were not balloted for. This battery now consists of one hundred and five men, well drilled and ready for work when they shall get their equipments, which will be furnished at St. Louis, for which place they depart the fore part of the present week.

Meteorological.—Range of Thermometer for last week, noted by E. L. O'Hara, Druggist, No 30 West Randolph street:

1862.	7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Sunday, February 23	37	42	37
Monday, " 24	29	37	28
Tuesday, " 25	24	36	31
Wednesday, " 26	25	41	36
Thursday, " 27	13	18	15
Friday, " 28	21	26	21
Saturday, March 1	21	32	21

THE CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT.

LOCATION OF THE FIRE DISTRICTS.

Above we present a diagram of the Fire Districts of the city, located as follows:

No. 1—North of Madison street and east and south of the river.
No. 2—South of Madison street and east of the river.
No. 3—West of the river and south of West Randolph street.
No. 4—West of the river and north of West Randolph street.
No. 5—East and north of the river and west of North Clark street.
No. 6—East of North Clark street and north of the river.

The alarm of fire is given by rapidly striking the number of the district, and after a brief pause giving eight strokes of the bell. Thus, if the fire is in the fourth district, the bell will strike four, and immediately after, eight.

The Fire Department is made up as follows:

	No
Steamers	8
Hand Engines	3
Hose Carts	9
Hook and Ladder Carts	1
Men (paid)	62
Men (volunteers)	210
Horses	30

This force is distributed as follows:

Chief Engineer, U. P. Harris. Office at Long John Engine House, Lasalle street, between Washington and Madison.
First Assistant, Frederick A. Bragg.
Second Assistant, Moses Powell.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Steamer Long John, Lasalle street, between Washington and Madison; 10 men, 4 horses. Hose cart and coal tender and 1 horse. Cost of steamer, $5,000; hose cart, $350; tender, $75.

Steamer Little Giant, Dearborn street, between Washington and Randolph; 2 horses, 9 men. Hose cart and 1 horse. Cost of steamer, $3,500; hose cart, $350.

Hook and Ladder Company, at Long John engine house; 6 men, 1 horse. Cost $350.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Steamer Enterprise, State street, between Van Buren and Harrison; 10 men, 4 horses, hose cart, tender and 1 horse. Cost of steamer, $4,000; hose cart, $350; tender, $75.

Steamer Economy, Old street, between Arnold and LaSalle, near City Hospital; 9 men, 2 horses, hose cart and one horse. Cost of steamer, $3,000; hose cart, $350.

No. 9 Hand Engine, (volunteer,) at Carville; 60 men. Cost of engine, $1,400.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Steamer U. P. Harris, West Jackson street, between Clinton and Jefferson; 10 men, 4 horses. Hose cart, tender and 1 horse. Cost of steamer, $3,000; hose cart, $350; tender, $75.

Supply Hose Cart "Tempest," corner of West Washington and Clinton streets; 4 men, 1 horse. Cost of cart, $350.

Supply Hose Cart "America," Blue Island Avenue, near Harrison street; 3 men, 1 horse. Cost, $350.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Steamer Island Queen, West Lake street, between Clinton and Jefferson streets; 10 men, 4 horses. Cost of steamer, $4,000; hose cart, $350; tender, $75.

No. 13 Hand Engine (volunteer), Third street, near Milwaukee Avenue; 60 men. Cost of engine, $1,400.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

No. 15 Hand Engine (volunteer), Larrabee street, north of North Avenue; 60 men. Cost of Engine, $1,400.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Steamer Atlantic, Michigan street, between Wolcott and Cass; 10 men, 4 horses. Hose cart, tender and 1 horse. Cost of steamer, $4,000; hose cart, $350; tender, $75.

Steamer Liberty, Dearborn street, between Huron and Superior; 9 men, 2 horses. Hose cart and 1 horse. Cost of steamer, $3,000; hose cart $350.

No. 8 Hose Cart (volunteer), corner of Oak and Wolcott streets; 30 men. Cost of cart, $350.

The total cost of the machinery used in the Department is as follows:

Steamers	$29,000
Hose Carts and Tenders	4,150
Hand Engines	4,200
Total	$37,350

The cost of maintaining the Department, in 1861, was about $60,000. A part of this sum, however, was expended in the purchase of four or five horses.

We had hoped to present in this connection an accurate statement relating to insurance in the city previous and subsequent to the introduction of the steamers; but owing to the many changes in agencies, &c., we find it impossible to do so. Nearly all the insurance houses in the city agree that since their introduction the rates of premium on fire insurance have been reduced fully forty per cent. As the premiums paid for fire insurance in the city, in 1861, amounted to $270,000, it will be seen that we have saved, in insurance premiums alone, $162,000, or $64,650 more than the cost of maintaining the entire Fire Department and the original cost of the machinery. To this amount must be added the losses prevented by the Department, which can hardly be estimated, and we then shall have an adequate conception of the benefits derived from our present system, which for completeness and efficiency is equalled in but few cities in the Union.

Matilda Buck Again—Another Attempted Suicide.—Readers of the city papers probably remember the incident related some three months since, of the alleged seduction by a man by the name of Johnson, connected with one of the Chicago Batteries of Artillery, of a girl from the southern part of the State by the name of Matilda Buck, and her subsequent desertion, degradation and attempt to put an end to her miserable life by taking laudanum. It will also be recollected that her life was saved by a timely use of the stomach pump, and that she was shipped by the County Agent, Mr. Hansen, to her friends in Wisconsin. Matilda has returned to the city, been hunted up by her quondam lover, treated again with kindness for a short season, and a second time cast off and left to destruction. She obtained a place in an eating-house, worked faithfully a while, until her inveterate pursuer came up from Camp Douglas, saw her, and informed her employer of her character, thus obtaining her discharge. Since that date Matilda has been a vagrant, without home, without friends, and compelled to associate with the lowest of the low of both sexes, until Friday night, when word was brought to Captain Jack Nelson that a strange woman was at a certain house in the South Division, apparently dying from the effects of poison. He sent a policeman after her. That woman was Matilda Buck, who had in some manner again procured and swallowed a large quantity of laudanum. By the use of quick and efficient remedies the effects of the narcotic were counteracted, and her existence—no longer of value to herself—prolonged for a short period, or until she shall make a third attempt of the same character. The young woman was well enough to appear at the Police Court on Saturday, told her story, stood with bitter tears streaming from her eyes in the prisoners' box, saying she "did not care what they did with her—it was of little consequence to any one—and least of all to herself—what became of her," and was sentenced to ten days in the Bridewell on a charge of "vagrancy."

The fact that this girl had been seduced before she came to Chicago, renders the conduct of the fiend who brought her here from the bosom of a quiet family, where she was endeavoring to live a correct and virtuous life, under a specious promise of marriage, none the less dastardly and unbecoming a person possessing a particle of the spirit of manhood. His continued following and persecution of his victim since that matter has become public, only serve to deeper stamp the mark of shame upon him and his acts.

Deaths Among the Prisoners.—Since our last report the following deaths—principally from pneumonia—have occurred in the ranks of the rebel prisoners confined at Camp Douglas:

February 28th—Alfred Cunningham, company G, 49th Tennessee Regiment.
March 1st—J. L. Morrison, company G, 49th Tennessee Regiment.
March 1st—George Blanton, company F, 49th Tennessee.
March 1st—M. E. Dorryberry, company A, 49th Tennessee.

One of our Honored Dead.—George H. Crain, Sergeant of Company E, Eleventh Regiment Illinois volunteers, was mortally wounded in the battle at Fort Donelson, and died in the hospital at Mound City. His remains will be buried at the Graceland Cemetery on Sunday afternoon. The funeral services will be held in Trinity Church, corner of Dearborn street and Chicago Avenue, at 2 o'clock, and the body will be carried thence to the grave.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

United States Circuit Court—*Before Judge Drummond.*—No—Admiralty. Douglass et al. vs Richardson; court having fully considered the [illegible] for the Libellants, and refers the matter to [illegible] as special commissioner, to report the amount of the damage, to which the libellants are entitled, &c.

March term commences on Monday next. There will be no more trials of contested cases, by jury, this term.

Circuit Court of Cook County.—*Before Judge Manierre.*—No 751—Lyman Bentley vs. William Lill et al.; special dismissed, with prosecution for want of affidavit of merits. No. 561—Charles F. Scoville vs. Elisha Eldred et al; conditional judg't against Merchants' Savings Loan & Trust Co. No. 459—Erastus Corning et al vs. Elisha Eldred et al; same order. No. 582—Chancery—Catharine Kooper vs. Kasper Kooper et al; bill dismissed at complainants' costs, without prejudice. No. 586—Chancery—Matthis Best vs. Chas. Manser; motion to dissolve injunc'n. No. 454—Chancery—H. L. Rucker, Administrator of the estate of T Floyd, deceased, vs. Robert Malcomb, et al. Masters' report filed, confirmed, and decree. No. 702—Miles Halpman vs. George J. Pressing. Demurrer to cross motion sustained, and motion for judgment all [illegible]. Costs of both motions to be taxed [illegible]. No. 481—Henry Virgins vs. William Mellville. Motion for a new trial overruled. Exceptions. Twenty days allowed to file bill of exceptions. No. 464—Erastus Corning et al vs. Elisha Eldred et al. Same order as in case No. 463.

The March Term of the Superior Court commences on Monday next.

St. James's Church.—The hour for Sunday afternoon service in St. James's Church has been changed to 4 o'clock.

A "Slight Cold," Cough, Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Cough or "slight cold," in its first stage; that, which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" were first introduced eleven years ago. It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, the *Hacking Cough* in Consumption, and numerous affections of the Throat, giving immediate relief.

Public Speakers and Singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.

We can concur heartily in the many commendations of the "Bronchial Troches," prepared by the Messrs. Brown. At the very time they were brought to our notice, we were suffering from a severe cold, from which we obtained immediate and permanent relief by the use of the Troches. If any of our readers are suffering from bronchial irritation, particularly ministers and public speakers, they will find that this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief, and enable them to speak with little difficulty or suffering.—*Boston Christian Watchman and Reflector.*

Caution.—As there are many imitations, ask for and obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," which by long experience have proved their value, having received the sanction of physicians generally, and testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. mh1-3t

A Card.—Owing to a press of business, and consequent inconvenience and delay to patrons, Mr. Fassett (of Fassett & Cook's Photographic Rooms, Nos. 122 and 124 Clark street,) has decided upon making positive engagements with patrons in the following manner, hoping thus to better accommodate them, and at the same time to give them more attention and as a consequence—better pictures. Mr. F. will engage his rooms and services, any day fixed upon, to a *family* or (*families* who may join together), or a number of friends united, or clubs of persons in *any way* in which a sufficient number will unite to occupy a day, (or the greater part of it), and devote the time towards securing *good* photographic likenesses. Under our present circumstances, it is impossible to make *positive* engagements with single individuals at a *given time*,—but in the manner proposed, Mr. F. hopes to be able to accommodate a majority of families and friends who may unite, and be better able to do justice to himself, as his aim is,—not to make the *greatest number* but the *best pictures*, and also to please the varied tastes of sitters. feb25-6t

Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov19

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-h321-ly

A most admirable instrument is Hyatt's Patent Knife and Scissors Sharpener. Small ones for family use; large ones for hotels, meat markets, &c. Every machine warranted to suit. For sale at No. 98 South Clark street, in basement. jan27-1m

John "Martini's Chicago Dancing Academy," corner of Clark and Monroe streets. Sorlees of the School are held every Tuesday evening. mh1-3t

For cleaning and dying gentleman's clothes go to Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn street. This old established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city. feb9-ly

MARRIED.

In this city, Feb 27th, by Rev. Jeremiah Porter, Mr. JAMES THOMPSON, of Dundee, and Mrs. MARY E. ANTON, of Chicago.

DIED.

In this city, on the 1st inst., after a protracted illness, WILLIAM WORSWICK, aged 29 years.

The funeral will take place this afternoon (Sunday), at one o'clock, from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs Charles McMillan, Sen, 35 Blue Island avenue. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, OF A. L. QUARRIES. C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE Flouring and Grist Mills, AND DEALERS IN DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS," Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y. would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Governor and Steam Pipes, Check Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

[illegible price table]

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c. At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.

Post Office address Box 274. oc5-3m-ly

Safes.

$200,00 IN ONE OF HERRING'S PATENT SAFES.

At the great fire in Pearl and Fulton sts, Jan. 26, 1862. New York, Jan. 27, 1862.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway: Gents:—The large HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE you made for me a few years ago, has been put to a severe test in the great fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, on the 26th inst., which entirely destroyed my building, together with many others. The fire commenced about 8 o'clock Sunday morning, and the safe was taken from the ruins after an exposure of more than thirty hours. Your Safe contained all my books, insurance policies, and other valuable papers, besides gold and silver, bank bills, coupon bonds, &c., amounting to over TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Everything in the Safe is in perfect order, except the binding of the books, being steamed. Your Patent Champion Safe gives me great satisfaction, and has guarded safely through the fire every dollar of its contents. Truly yours, A. J. FOSTER.

ANOTHER IN THE SAME FIRE—$10,000 SAVED.

GENERAL OFFICE, NEW HAVEN STEAMBOAT CO., New York, Jan. 28, 1862.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway—Gents: We had one of your Patent Champion Safes in the recent extensive fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, on the 26th inst. The Safe was in the third story of the Fulton Bank Building, and fell with the ruins to the cellar. It was taken from the ruins after THIRTY-SIX HOURS exposure, and was RED HOT. It contained our books and papers and a considerable amount in bank notes, and about $10,000 in Treasury notes and other securities—all of which we found in good order, and unscathed. Respectfully Yours, HENRY L. WRIGHT.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, Lined with Herring & Floyd's new patent "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled. HERRING & CO., 40 State street. ja14-b35-1y

Military Wares.

SWORDS FOR PRESENTATION. TIFFANY & CO., Nos. 550 and 552 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, And No. 79 RUE RICHELIEU, PARIS, Importers and Manufacturers of all Kinds of Military Wares,

Solicit the attention of Civic and Military Associations, Commands on National or State service, Patriotic Clubs and individuals to their large stock of Rich Staff and Dress Army and Navy Swords. Their assortment includes the choicest

Blades of English Manufacture, Identical with those made for Wilkinson of London, worn by the officers of the British Army, and most approved by experienced European authorities; the elegantly wrought

Blades of Solingen on the Rhine, In fibre and finish the recognized modern type of the celebrated DAMASCUS STEEL; the excellent and serviceable

Blades of Collins of Hartford, Besides those of other domestic fabricants.

The mountings of these blades in all cases executed within the establishment, will be found to comprise all requisite styles of ornamentation, the scabbards being of Silver, Silver Gilt, Bronze, Plain or Fire Gilt Silver Plated, Engraved or Embossed Gilt, or Solid Silver; the Grips and Guards of the same variety of material and finish, and of either regulation pattern or original design. Should an article of

EXTRAORDINARY ELEGANCE,

Of a richness and costliness not represented in stock, be required for presentation, the capabilities of the establishment for the manufacture of the costliest works in gold and silver, and its general artistic resources are a sufficient guarantee of the satisfactory and speedy production. In answer to orders, designs and estimates will be promptly forwarded.

Purchasers of Presentation Swords of Tiffany & Co. are informed that every blade is subjected to tests more rigorous than those enjoined by Government, before it is placed on sale—the testing blood being in the establishment for the inspection of the customer; while immediate proof of the eye and hand will be the test of their swords. feb25-h107-1m

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY OFFICERS.—An extra stock of Sabres, Belts and Sashes, Epaulettes, Knots and Spurs, Real Bocksale Army Gauntlets. Also, Infantry Field and Line Officers' Swords the most perfect assortment. Smith and Wesson Pistols, Revolvers and Percussion Cartridges; Colt's and Allen's Revolvers and Percussion Cartridges; Adams' English Pistols, &c. All of which will be sold very cheap for cash. E. K. ROWEN, 70 Clark street, (up stairs) over the United States Express Office. oc13-ly

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

Saturday Evening, March 1, 1862.

The week closes on a very quiet market. It is evidently working easier, and as the opening of navigation approaches, the opportunities to use it will increase. The demand from grain dealers has very sensibly improved within the last few days. We notice a little still doing among the pork packers, though the season is nearly over.

The demand for New York Exchange is improving, though the supply is still ample. The buying range is just quite as wide to-day; par@¼ discount being the figures, and ½@¾ per cent. premium are the selling rates. Sight drafts, as heretofore, are made payable in "current funds."

Gold continues dull. The buying price to-day is 3 per cent., though we believe a few round lots were taken at 1¾. The selling price is 3¼. For many weeks past the price here was merely speculative, following the figures ruling in the New York market. There has been no general demand for it among the people of the West.

The Treasury Note Bill.—The Treasury note bill, except that which relates to counterfeiting, and which of course is not material to a right understanding of it, will be found in another column. Our readers will of course peruse it carefully. No provision will be found in it making the notes already issued a legal tender in the payment of debts. The fact that they are to be re-tired and are made receivable for duties on imports, the same as coin, will doubtless keep up their value to the coin standard.

Wakefield Bank.—A correspondent sends us the following:

Beloit, Feb. 27, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Wakefield, R. I. money is circulating very freely in this vicinity, and I have heard doubts as its soundness. If it is another South County wild-cat, why not throw it out at once?

You will oblige many readers by giving its value.

We have inquired of the best informed parties here and they know nothing derogatory to the bank. The fact however that the bills of any one eastern bank are becoming very plenty at the West should excite caution unless perhaps they have an established reputation like some of the old Hartford banks.

Statement of traffic of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, for the week ending February 15, 1862:

From passengers	$32,383 56
From merchandise and live stock	66,190 27
From parcels mails and sundries	3,440 28
Total	$86,014 11
Week ending 16th February, last year	42,226 94
Increase	$43,787 17
Total traffic from 1st Jan. 1862, to date	$525,341 38
do for same period for previous year,	341,350 25
Increase	$183,991 11

Milwaukee.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

The increased demand for exchange, noted in our last issue, was more perceptible yesterday, and the buying rates were a shade higher, while dealers were not disposed to make any concession from the "current" selling rate. The ruling quotations for the day were as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York exchange	½@¾ prem.	¾ prem.
Boston	½ "	¾ "
Buffalo	par	¾ "
Gold	2@2¼ "	3@3½ "
Treasury Notes	½ "	¾ "

Dealers would be very glad to sell gold in round sums at 3 premium, but there is scarcely any demand for it and they charge 3½ for retail lots. Money is represented as being very close, but still we hear no complaints from produce operators of any difficulty in obtaining what funds they need, provided they have the right sort of paper to offer.

THE EFFECT ALREADY.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post, 27th.

The banks have commenced paying out their own bills again—in fact they have nothing else, now that the Demand notes command a premium. Yesterday was comparatively a busy day at the Custom House, especially in the warehouse department. The duties received amounted to about $340,000, of which $190,000 was from duties on bonded good, and about $50,000 from duties on goods entered for consumption. This is a larger sum than has been received from duties on bonded goods for some time past. Bonded goods are drawn from warehouse in large quantities at present. During the month of January the value of the stock of warehoused merchandise was diminished by about $1,500,000.

Now that the Treasury note bill is a law, and as the tariff and tax bills will be presented within a few days, the importers have commenced a rapid withdrawal of their merchandise from warehouse. In fact, so large were the sums which certain importers wished to pay yesterday, that they could not obtain at the banks the demand notes required, and so they were unable to get the coin from that source. Their goods, consequently, remained in warehouse. The clause in the Treasury Note bill, which requires the duty on goods imported from foreign countries to be paid in coin, or in the demand Treasury Notes issued under the act authorizing the emission of notes to the value of $50,000,000, or in the old six per cent notes, has raised the value of the demand notes from one-eighth to one-quarter per cent. premium, and the tendency is still upward.

COMMERCIAL.

Saturday Evening, March 1, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
G & C U R R	1315	4553	2371	900	2264	4147
R I R R	600	7350	1050			2000
Ill C R R	400	4200	11200	1375		2945
C B & Q R R		1918	714	2375		2010
N W R R	528	1486		99	102	4010
A & St L R R	50	1020	1750		175	
Total	2893	19627	17285	4749	2839	15112

	L H'gs No.	D H'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	La'd lbs.	Seeds lbs.
G & C U R R	360	509	336	4320		3010
R I R R	58	433	184	8260		
Ill C R R	150	276	384	5709	21560	
C B & Q R R	1024	286	473	4902	81166	18400
N W R R	85	111	54	4590	8418	8413
A & St L R R		29	16			
Total	1697	1744	1397	30802	42066	29833

There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day, but business of all kinds was quiet, and transactions were unusually light. The news from Gen. Banks' column of the United States army had some effect in rendering the leading markets firm; but buyers did not feel disposed to operate to any extent, either in breadstuffs or provisions.

The Provision market was very quiet, and there was but a limited demand for any kind of Hog product, except Bulk Meats, which continue to be in good request and scarce at 3¼c for Shoulders, 4¼c for Hams, and 4¼@5c for Sides, loose—with light sales at 4¼c for city cured Hams, loose, and 3¼c for country-cured Shoulders, loose. Mess Pork is less inquired for, and the market is quiet and nominal at $11 50 for city packed. Holders, however, do not press their stocks to sale, and round lots are held at $11.25@12.00. To-day the sales consisted of only 100 brls Muscatine packed at $11.00. There is rather more inquiry for English Middles, and we report sales of 330 bxs at 4½c for Cumberlands, and 5¼c for short Boneless, at which figures we quote the market very firm. Green Meats are in good request, with sales of shoulders at 3c, and Hams at 4c. Lard was neglected to-day, and the market was quiet and easier—with light sales of city and country Leaf at 7c.

The receipts of Beef Cattle to-day amounted to 1,397 head, and the market was brisk and steady—with liberal transactions at $3 00@3.65 for good to extra shipping beeves, and $2 00@3.00 for common to good.

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, amounted to 3,351. Dressed Hogs were quiet and unchanged—with sales at $3.50@3 95—the most of the transactions being at $3.60@3.85—dividing on 200 lbs. Live Hogs were but in limited supply, with sales at $3.0 @3.25 gross. The receipts were too light to attract the attention of buyers and the market was quiet.

The demand for Flour was light and the market was quiet, with limited transactions at $3.80@4.00 for medium to good spring extras. Wheat advanced ½c per bushel, but the sales were light at 79@80c for No 1 Spring, and 74½@75c for No 2 Spring—the outside figures being paid for fresh receipts. Corn was firm at 24c for fresh receipts of mixed in store, and 23½c for old receipts. Oats were neglected. Rye was firm at 42@43c. Barley was firm but not so active. Highwines were firmer—with sales at 19c—holders generally asking 20c. Timothy seed was in good demand.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

Saturday Evening, March 1, 1862.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork—Market quiet. City packed held very firm at $11.50. Sales, 100 brls Muscatine-packed at $11.00. Bulk Meats—In good demand and firm. Sales, 30,000 lbs. Hams, city-cured, at 4¼c, loose; 25,000 lbs. country-cured Shoulders at 3¼c, loose. Green Meats—2000 pcs Hams at 4c; 200 pcs Shoulders, at 3c. English Meats—330 bxs Short Boneless Middles at 5¼c; 130 bxs Cumberland Middles at 4½c. Lard—Quiet. Sales, 50 brls prime city kettle Leaf at 7c; 50 pkgs country kettle at 7c.

FLOUR—Received, 3,893 brls. Market dull. Sales, 200 brls "Bartlett's" Double Extra on p. t.; 167 brls "Ceresco" r. h. at $4.00 in store; 100 brls "Glenwood" f. b. at $4.00; 300 brls good r. h. Spring Extra at $3.95; 40 brls "Marion County" Winter Superfine at $4.00; 84 brls "Avon" Superfine at $3.25; 32 brls "Nebraska" at $3.25.

WHEAT—Received, 19,627 bu. Market ½c better. Sales, 1,000 bu No 1 Spring in store at 79c; 30,000 bu do at 79½c; 5,000 bu do (fresh receipts) at 80c; 12,000 bu No 2 Spring in store at 74½c; 5,000 bu fresh receipts do at 75c; 400 bu Rejected Spring in store at 60c; 2,000 bu do at 61c.

CORN—Received, 17,285 bu. Market firm. Sales, 20,000 bu Mixed in store at 23½c; 15,000 bu fresh receipts do at 24c; 2,500 bu Rejected in store at 18c; 4,000 bu do on track at 20c.

OATS—Received, 4,749 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 500 bu No 1 on track at 18½c.

RYE—Received, 2,839 bu. Market firm. Sales, 3,000 bu No 1 at 43c free on board at the opening of navigation; 1,000 bu do in store at 42c; 400 bu do at 42½c.

BARLEY—Received, 15,112 bu. Market firm. Sales, 400 bu choice at 48c on track; 1,200 bu good at 45c del; 200 bags common at 33c on track.

TIMOTHY SEED—Market firm. Sales, 50 bu holce $1.75; 16 bags at $1.65; 18 bags at $1 63.

CLOVER SEED—75 bags prime at $3.75; 60 bags medium at $3.60.

HIGHWINES—90 brls at 19c; 180 brls do on p. t.

ALCOHOL—Steady at 4'@42c.

BROOM CORN—3 tons fair at $60.00; 2 tons inferior at $30.

COOPERAGE—Pork Barrels scarce and 10@12½c higher. Sales, 200 at $1.30 on track; 148 at $1.20 del; 200 at $1.25 del.

WHITE FISH—Scarce and firm. No. 1 Whitefish, $3 8 @3.00; No. 1 Trout, $2.75.

BUTTER—Firkin, @9c; roll, 8@10c.

EGGS—Fresh, 13@14c

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.25@1.75 ℔ doz; Turkeys, 6c ℔ lb.

TALLOW—75 brls prime packers at 7¾c.

HIDES—Steady. We quote:—Dry Flint, 11½@12c; Green Salted, 5½@6c; Green Country, 5½@5¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 1,741. Market quiet and unchanged. Sales were as follows:

Hogs		Averaging	Price
20 Hogs, averaging		270 lbs at	$3.95
20	"	220	3 95
10	"	285	3.90
14	"	250	3.90
24	"	216	3.90
15	" all under	200	3 55
25	" at $3.75 and 3.85—dividing on 200 lbs.		
24	" at $3.70 and 3.90	" " 200 lbs.	
46	" at $3.65 and 3.85	" " 200 lbs.	
61	" at $3.60 and 3.90	" " 220 lbs.	
254	" at $3.60 and 3.85	" " 200 lbs.	

LIVE HOGS—The market during the week has been but poorly supplied, and with a good demand by packers and shippers, prices have advanced 25@30c per 100 lbs on the week.

To-day the quality was inferior and the supply very light, and buyers showed but little disposition to operate. Still, prices were firm, and nearly everything in the yards was sold out. The transactions were as follows:

Hogs.	Av'g	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g	Price.
320	230	$3.25	219	231	$3.00
160	243	3.20	15	226	2.85

SHEEP—There is a more active demand for Sheep, and the market shows a very material improvement, prices ruling, 12½@25c higher. The sales have ranged from $2.25@3.75 for common to prime. To-day the transactions were as follows:

Sheep.	Av'g	Price.	Sheep.	Av'g	Price.
73	112	$3.75	67	118	$3.65
99	136	3.50	38	117	3.75
76	122	3.65			

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 1, 1862.

Saturday Evening, March 1, 1862.

The receipts of Live Stock at the various yards during the week ending to-day, compare with the week previous as follows:

	Beeves.	Hogs.
Week ending March 1	6,146	10,881
" " Feb. 22	3,278	10,488
" " Feb. 15	3,434	15,039
" " Feb. 8	3,442	24,298
" " Feb. 1	2,421	27,025
" " Jan. 25	2,909	32,933
" " Jan. 17	2,023	22,462
" " Jan. 10	1,931	29,948
" " Jan. 4	3,516	72,060
" " Dec. 30	1,186	37,936
" " Dec. 23	2,951	38,085
" " Dec. 16	1,942	28,645
" " Dec. 9	2,271	48,803
" " Dec. 2	2,781	30,107

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT OR TOLEDO.

	Cattle.	Hogs. Per 100 lbs.
Michigan Central and Michigan Southern, large cars	$50	33 cts.
Cars of 210 feet	45	33 "
Michigan Central, small cars	40	33 "
TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.		
Michigan Central and Michigan Southern, large cars	90	58 "
Cars of 210 feet	77	58 "
Michigan Central, small cars	70	58 "
Fort Wayne cars, 224	82	58 "
TO PITTSBURGH.		
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, cars of 224 feet	77	55 "
Michigan Southern, large cars	55	55 "
Cars of 210 feet	48	55 "

Rates to Dunkirk, $5 ℔ car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk, 2½ cents ℔ 100 less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE—The market for Beef Cattle during the week has been unusually active, and prices have ruled ⅛@¼c higher on prime grades. The demand by shippers has been particularly brisk, owing to the improvement in New York this week, and liberal purchases were made at $3.00@3.10—with some extra lots as high as $3.25@3.65. There has also been a better demand by packers, and tierce beef stock have been active at $2.80@3.10. Medium stock were in good demand by Government contractors at $2.65@2.75, with some sales as high as $2.80@2.90; but owing to the liberal receipts at the close, the market for this grade was weaker. Common stock cattle were quiet at $2.00@2.25—the demand being very moderate.

The quality of the Cattle in market this week was much better than for several months past, and to this is to be attributed the outside quotations paid, more than to any real improvement in the market—which, however, was ⅛@¼c better than last week on the higher grades.

Levi Ashbrook & Co. had in Sherman's yards 20 head of the choicest Durham steers ever before seen in this market. They were all three and four year old steers, and were fed in St. Louis county by the firm above named—the average weight being 2,780 lbs each. They attracted crowds of admirers—all of whom expressed the opinion that such a lot of steers were never before seen in any market in the West. They were held at 7c live weight—5c being offered and refused. They were shipped to New York this afternoon.

Among the leading sales during the past three market days, were the following: Ferris, from Kendall Co., Ill., sold to Morris, Reinneman & Co. 61 head of choice Illinois steers averaging 1,335 lbs at $3.25—15 of which were picked out and re-sold to Ashbrook at $3.65—averaging 1,540 lbs. They were all smooth and fat, and among the best in the market this week. Rankin sold to Bull, 38 head, averaging 1,290 lbs at $3.00; Burbank to Morris, 11 head, averaging 1,550 lbs at $3.00; Bingham to Smith, 28 head young steers, averaging 1,464 lbs at $3 00; Milk to Baldwin, 48 head, averaging 1,292 lbs at $3.10; Stearns to S. Hyman, 43 head of prime Illinois fed steers at $41.00 per head—averaging 1,450 lbs; O. White, 11 head of choice Illinois bullocks at $3.30—averaging about 1,500 lbs; Snodgrass to Cragin & Co., 32 head of prime packing beeves at $3.00—averaging 1,380 lbs; Boyse to Ward, 35 head, averaging 1,142 lbs at $3.10; Conger to Morris & Co., 17 head, averaging 1,475 lbs at $3.00; St. Johns to Cragin & Co., 59 head of choice cattle at $42.50 per head, averaging 1,460 lbs; Maryett to Adams, 33 head, averaging 1,335 lbs at $3.10; Myrick to Orr, 28 head, averaging 1,461 lbs at $3.00; Croft to J. J. Gibbs, for Albee, city butcher, 15 head of prime cattle, averaging 1,353 lbs at $3.15; Freeman to Clark, 14 head, averaging 1,370 lbs at $3.10; Okeson to Hyman, 30 head, averaging 1450 lbs, good Illinois fed steers, at $3.65; Rankin to Kearney, 34 choice shipping steers at $3.25; Babcock to Kearney, 14 head of good shipping beeves at $3 10; White to Holihan, 12 head of prime steers at $3.25; Darnell to Reynolds, 51 head of choice Illinois steers at $3.25; Warner to Yeoman, 15 head of good shipping steers at $3.50; Ward to S. Hyman, 18 head of good fat Illinois steers, fed in Warren county, Ill., averaging about 1,226 lbs at $37.25 per head; Wright to England, 13 head at $3.00; H. B. Jones to Brisin, 60 head of very extra Iowa steers at $3.40—averaging 1,416 lbs.

Besides these, Morris, Reinneman & Walxal sold to Frederick & Co., about 200 head of medium grades of Cattle at $2.75@2.80.

To-day the market closed steady and firm for good grades of packing and shipping beeves, but medium were neglected and not so quick sale as formerly. We quote the closing prices as follows:

Extra shipping cattle	$3.30@3.65
Good to prime do	3.00@3 15
Fair to prime packing	2.75@3.00
Common to medium	2.25@2.50
Inferior	1.75@2.00

The following tables show the total sales of Beef Cattle at the various yards in the city for the past three days:

SALES ON THURSDAY—FEB. 27.

Beeves.	Avg.	Price.	Beeves.	Avg.	Price.
11	1478	3 30	16	1210	$2 80
61	1345	3 25	29	1200	2 65
22	1240	3 30	11	1170	2 65
48	1193	3 10	16	1268	2 68¾
35	1142	3 10	14	1282	2 62½
28	1190	3 00	34	1162	2 60
11	1375	3 00	34	1154	2 60
28	1464	3 00	15	1175	2 60
23	1261	2 90	32	1135	2 55
14	1150	2 85	16	1375	2 50
94	1203	2 80	27	1310	2 50
16	1253	2 80	17	1151	2 40
16	1210	2 80	15	1099	2 35
18	1340	2 75	24	1186	2 25
79	1283	2 75	60	1284	$32 ℔ hd
16	1363	2 75	43	1400	$41 ℔ hd

SALES ON FRIDAY—FEB. 28.

Beeves.	Avg.	Price.	Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.
61	1351	3 25	17	1454	2 75
15	1353	3 15	11	1441	2 75
14	1570	3 10	16	1361	2 75
23	1235	3 00	14	1261	2.62½
16	1307	3 00	21	1151	2 60
17	1475	3 00	14	1145	2.60
26	1261	2 90	27	1259	2.50
16	1199	2 90	14	1375	2.50
23	1260	2 90	16	1153	2.33
129	1349	2 80	16	923	2.12½
29	1464	2 80	8	1066	2.12½
15	5047	2 80	26	1028	2.00
15	1193	2 80	8	1630	2.00
19	1416	2 80	59	1160	$42.50 ℔ hd
50	1229	2 75			

SALES TO-DAY—SATURDAY—MARCH 1.

Beeves.	Avg.	Price.	Beeves.	Avg.	Price.
15	1539	$3.65	11	1334	3.75
60	1417	3.40	16	1143	2.70
34	1468	3.35	14	1337	2.65
31	1320	3.25	75	1306	2.60
14	1379	3.25	14	1284	2.60
14	1257	3.10	14	1310	2.60
35	1338	3.05	26	1261	2.55
29	1320	3.00	36	1264	2.50
13	1323	3.00	9	1211	2.38
12	1255	3.00	15	907	2.25
12	1347	3.00	18	1048	2.00
12	1310	3.00	55	1188	p.t.
15	1467	3.00	10	1233	p.t.
21	1307	3.00	34	1077	p.t.
28	1465	2.89	14	1085	p.t.
13	1306	2.75			

Sales of Flour and Grain in New York.

During the week ending Feb. 27, the sales of Produce were:—56,800 brls flour, of which 44,400 brls were Western; 1,500 brls rye flour; 1,850 brls corn meal; 46,500 bu wheat; 189,500 bu corn; and 81,300 bu rye.

Exports of Produce at New York.

During the week ending Feb. 27, there were exported from New York to foreign ports:—3,955 brls pork; 690 brls and 1,429 tcs beef; 4,750,354 lbs cut meats; 311,931 lbs butter; 579,911 lbs tallow; 4,686,154 lbs lard; 65,899 brls flour; 180,878 bu wheat; 226,986 bu corn; 25,795 bu rye. The value is as follows:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Total for the w'k	$1,518,781	$3,045,663	$2,436,112
Prev. reported	10,023,156	18,375,809	18,199,405
Since Jan. 1	$11,541,937	$21,421,357	$20,635,517

Foreign Commercial Circulars.

[From Baring, Bros., London Circular, Feb. 7.

Corn—The market continues dull, with large arrivals of foreign. Last week's average price of English wheat was 60s 9d on 79,190 qrs returned. White American wheat 60@62s; winter red 56@60s; spring 55@58s per qr. A flour 28@31s per barrel.

[From W. Lacy & Son's Liverpool Price Current, Feb. 7.]

The weather this week has been unseasonably mild; last night, however, there was a slight frost, and to-day is cold, with an easterly wind and a rising barometer. The demand for wheat has been small, and no material alteration in price has taken place, except in fine amber, which, from scarcity, keeps its value, and is indeed a shade dearer; other wheats are a shade cheaper. At today's market we had a fair attendance of buyers, and moderate business at Tuesday's prices, which were on a level with those in our last. We quote: Chicago spring 11s to 11s 5d; Milwaukee and amber 11s 4d to 11s 7d; Canadian 11s 4d to 11s 8d; white red 11s 5d to 12s 2d; white western 12s 2d to 12s 9d; California 12s 9d; Philadelphia and Baltimore 12s to 12s 9d ℔ 100 lbs. Flour—Western canal 29s to 29s 6d; Canadian 29s 6d to 30s 6d; Ohio 30s to 31s 6d; Baltimore 29s 6d to 30s 6d per 196 lbs. Indian Corn—Mixed 30s 6d to 31s; yellow 31s to 31s 6d; white 33s to 37s per qr. Peas—Canadian 36s 6d per 504 lbs nominal.

The farmers' deliveries of wheat for the week ending 1st February, are 79,700 quarters, at an average price of [illegible] the imperial quarter, against [illegible] quarters, at [illegible] for the corresponding week last year.

The imports are moderate of wheat and flour, and small of corn.

[From Bigland, Athya & Co.'s Liverpool Circular, Feb. 7.]

Provisions—Only a moderate business has been done in beef, at rather lower prices. There is considerable pressure to sell pork, both on the spot and to arrive, and we reduce quotations 2s 6d per bbl. There is a fair consumptive demand for bacon, but as it is very liberally met by importers, prices are generally about 1s per cwt lower. A large business has been done in cheese, but generally at lower prices. Fine fresh parcels of butter bring full prices; other descriptions are difficult to sell.

Lard continues almost unsaleable, and we again reduce quotations 1s to 2s cwt.

Tallow, with free arrivals on a very dull market, is 1s to 1s 6d ℔ cwt lower.

New York Lard Market.

The shipments of Lard at New York for foreign ports during the week ending Feb. 26, were 4,685,918 lbs, against 1,712,030 lbs for corresponding dates last year. H. McConnin, in his weekly circular, reports the market as follows:

The transactions throughout the past week were chiefly of a speculative character, and predicated on a speedy settlement of the Southern rebellion. The sales reported cover 12,000 pkgs, a large portion of which is for delivery in the next three months, principally at 8½@¾c. For immediate delivery, however, prices were irregular, and fluctuated from 8¼@8¾c, for strictly prime quality in tierces and barrels. In other descriptions there has been an active business, including about 3,000 tierces of No. 1, at 7¼@7¾c, and 500 to 700 pkgs yellow grease at 6¼@6¾c. The market closes firm. The receipts are 11,539 packages from the 18th to the 24th inst.

Philadelphia Flour Market—Feb. 26.

The Flour market continues inactive, but prices remain without any quotable change, and the demand both for shipment and home use very limited, some 800@900 brls only having found buyers at $5.37½ for superfine, $5.50@5.75 for common and good extras, and $5.87½@6 for good and choice family. The sales to the trade are light, with the same range of prices for superfine and extras, and from $6.25 to $6.75 ℔ brl for fancy brands, as in quality. Rye flour and corn meal are not inquired for, and dull; the former is selling as wanted at $3.25, and Pennsylvania meal is offered at $3 ℔ brl, without finding buyers. The receipts to-day are 5,160 brls flour, 12,916 bushels wheat, 3,721 bushel corn, 390 bushels rye, 7,747 bushels oats, and 750 bushels barley.

PROVISIONS.

[From the Louisville Journal, 28th.]

Provisions—Good demand for mess pork; sales 1,160 brls at $12.

[From the Detroit Evening Tribune, 28th.]

Provisions—Owing to favorable weather, the market for dressed hogs has still further advanced, $4,000 being now readily obtained for extra heavy, and proportionate rates for other merchantable weights. Mess pork is firm at $10. Hams steady at 5c for green, and 7c for cured by the quantity. Lard is selling at 7½c.

[From the Philadelphia North American, 26th.]

The Provision market is quiet at the advance, and we are only advised of some further sales of lard at 7½@8½, cash and short time, the former for country packed.

SEEDS.

[From the Philadelphia North American, 26th]

There is a steady demand for Seeds, and about 250 bush Cloverseed were disposed of at $4.12½@4.37½c ℔ bush, the latter for choice lots.

[From the Detroit Tribune, 28th]

Seeds—There is rather an improved feeling, both in Clover and Timothy. Clover is held at $3.75@3.80 from store, with fair demand. Timothy is held at $1.75@2.00 with good demand.

The Foreign Markets.

The Liverpool cotton market closed firmer but unchanged. Sales on Saturday of 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs steady, but sales small. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Consols, 92¾@93.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET. For the Week Ending Feb. 26, 1862.

[From the New York Tribune, Thursday.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 3,052.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality... 8¾@9¼ | Ordinary ... 7@8
Medium... 8@8¾ |

Some extra good beeves may be quoted at 9½@10c.

The general average of the market at full 8¾c.

The most of the sales range from 8 to 9c.

Total number of beeves received in the city this week, 3,520.

This is 565 head less than last week, and 956 head less than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday's market last year was 3,686 head, while the number to-day being 3,052, shows 634 head less than the average, and 633 head more than this day week.

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, report the Cattle in market from the following States:

New York	641	Kentucky	129
Pennsylvania	26	Iowa	138
Ohio	320	New Jersey	15
Indiana	357	Michigan	164
Illinois	1,057	Canada	15

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Wednesday, Feb. 26.—This is undoubtedly the best closing day of the market that drovers have had this year. Only a few small lots came last night and this morning, so there are but few bullocks for sale to-day compared with some closing days, and the price is better than it was yesterday, so that late owners are for once in luck, and upon the whole, this is the best market for drovers they have met with in a long time. But let it be remembered that the strong advance is not all owing to the short supply. It is true the supply was not large, but in reality large enough for demand; but when the market opened yesterday morning, all the cattle had not arrived, and the yards had rather a bare appearance, and there were two or three persons looking for a few bullocks to ship, and for a few for the army, and word got out that "Government was buying up all the cattle," which produced such an excitement among the excitable portion of the butchers, that they bought more bullocks in the forenoon of Tuesday than we ever saw change hands in the same time. Some of the brokers, seeing the furor to get cattle, went in for a little speculation, and bought lots and retailed them out again at $2 to $8 a head advance, and in one case four head sold out of a drove at $40 a head above the average cost, and probably not one of the lot sold below cost. From the opening to the close, the trade has been more like an auction, where the Mrs. Toodles were numerous, and all intent upon bargains.

"How much do ax for them bullock?"
"Six five dollars."
"I takes him."
"Get them marked."

That is a sample of more than one transaction.

Some of the small lots that came in this morning were surrounded before they got into the salepens, with more buyers than could have had one bullock each, and all anxious to say "I takes him." Another such an excited market will bring us an avalanche of bullocks from the West, and break down the present advance below the lowest of previous low markets.

SALES OF ILLINOIS DROVES.

Murray & Glover sold on their own account, 48 good Illinois steers of F. Samuel, average 7¾ cwt, at 8¾c, and 73 of Westheimer, average 6¾ cwt strong, and sell at full 8¾@9c.

S. Sherman sold 36 steers from Iowa, by Youmans, on his own account, at 8@9c.

P. F. Cary sold Boggs's drove of light Illinois steers at 8¾c on 6 cwt, and likely to average over $50, which is at least $5 more than the price for such last week.

Simon Ulery sold N. Felt's drove of 30 good fair Illinois steers at an average of 8¾c ℔ lb.

D & H. Barnes sold, on their own account, 51 Illinois steers, av. 7¼ cwt, at 8@9¾c, and 18 State steers, av. 7 cwt, at same prices.

G. White sold H. R. Smith's drove of good Illinois Steers at 8¾c., average $65; 40 at 9c, estimated at 7¼ cwt, net, upon 13¾ cwt, Buffalo live weight.

Ben and Henry Westheimer sold several lots on their own account, at pretty fair commission on cost at Albany. The Smith and Ramsey drove, 71 Illinois Steers average 7 cwt, sold wholesale at 8c. The Showl drove of 95 light Illinois Steers sold at 7¾c on 6 cwt average.

Jerry Church bought of Post & Colwell 66 Illinois Steers, estimated at 7¾ cwt. by owner, and 7 cwt. by purchaser, and sold at 8¾c on the lowest weight.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 9,188.

The following are the quotations of Henry D. Grant, superintendent of the market:

Corn-fed Hogs ℔ cwt, live weight...$4.37½@4.50.
Distillery Hogs ... 4.00.

This shows an advance, and there is more activity in the market at it than at the time of our lowest quotations. The stock this morning and arrivals are light, and sales quick at the above quotations. The hogs only come into the market place to be weighed, and are sold and off as fast as they arrive, or fed on purchasers account. Of course, this is mainly owing to the light arrivals and the continual cold weather. The ground a little north of the city is still covered with snow.

G. W. Dorman gives the following as the price of hogs this week:

	Live.	Dead weight.
First quality corn-fed large size	4¼@4¾c.	5½@—c.
Second quality corn fed	4¼@4¾c.	5½@5¾c.
First quality, small sizes, fat and prime, for market butchers	4½@4¾c.	5¾@6¼c.
Large size, still-fed, fat	3¾@4—c.	4¾@5—c.
Second quality, still fed	3¾@4—c.	4½@5—c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Cotton—A shade firmer, with fair demand. Sales 1,000 bales at 23@23½c for middling uplands.

Flour—The demand for state and western continues dull and heavy. Sales 7,300 brls at $5.40@5.50 for super state; $5 65@5.75 for extra state; $5.40@5.50 for super western; $5.65@5.85 for common to medium extra western; $5.95@6.05 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; and $6.10@6.75 for trade brands do. Market closing heavy, with no buyers at outside figures. Canadian flour dull and drooping. Sales 560 brls at $5 40@6.50 for super; $5 50@6.75 for extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at $3 30@4 25 for range of fine and super. Corn meal steady and unchanged.

Whisky—More active. Market quiet and firm. Sales of 900 brls at 27½@28c—chiefly at the latter price.

Grain—Wheat dull, and prices still tending to favor the purchaser. Sales of 1,600 bu winter red western at $1 40; 2500 bu amber Jersey at $1.43, and 3,100 white western at $1.47. Rye steady at 83@85c. Barley dull, and common grades rule heavy. Sales of 2,000 bu state at 79@83c. Corn heavy. Sales of 32,000 bu at 62@63c for mixed western in store, and 63c delivered, including small parcels at 63½c, and 58@61c for new yellow Jersey and southern. Oats dull and heavy at 39@40c for western Canadian, Jersey and state.

Groceries—Coffee in good demand and very firm. Sales 1,200 bags at 20@21c; 200 bags do at 19¾c. 150 mats Java at 26½c. Molasses firm with fair business doing. Sales 250 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 2[illegible]@22c; 10 hhds Porto Rico at 36c.

Provisions—Fair business doing in pork. Market for prime mess beef a shade firmer. Sales 1,580 brls at $12 75@14.37½ for mess, including small parcels at $14.50; $10@11 for prime mess; $10@11 for prime, including 500 brls prime for June at $11 50. Total stock of old and new, March 1st, 1862, 62,885 brls. Same date last month, 47,370. Same date last year, 49,470. Beef quite firm and in moderate demand. Sales 250 barrels at $4.00@4.5 for prime; $5.00@5.50 for do mess; $11.00@12.50 for repacked mess; $13.75@14.50 for extra mess. Total stock of old and new to March 1st, 36,865 pkgs; do last month, 41 138 pkgs; do last year, 59,019. Prime mess beef quiet at $20@21. Beef hams steady at 16@17c. Cut meats active and firmer; sale of 375 packages at 4¼@4¾c for west'n and city shoulders; 5¾@7c for hams. Included in sales are 13,000 city dry salted hams at prices within range. Bacon sides are firm with sales of 200 boxes at 6¾c for Cumberland cut middles; 7¾c for short clear do. Dressed hogs very firm; sales at 5¼@5¾c for western; 6c for city. Lard in better demand but unchanged; sale 2,000 brls at 7¾@8¾c. Butter 16@18c for Ohio; 16@21c for state. Cheese dull and nominal at 5@7.

Money—Market continues firm at 7 per cent for loans on call and 9 for discounts on strictly prime paper. Foreign exchange dull at 112½@112¾ for banker's sterling. American gold selling at 3¼@3½ per cent premium. Government stocks firm; 7 3-10 Treasury notes quoted at 98¾@99½; U S Demand notes have declined 1.16 of one per cent premium.

Stocks—Irregular and generally better but close and dull. C B & Q 64¾; M & P du 30; C & T 41; G & C 69¾; C & P 19¾; I C scrip 61¾; M S guaranteed 41¾; M S 21¾; Reading 43¾; N Y C 79; Missouri 6's 45¾; Hudson third bonds 92; Terre Haute & A 1st bonds 93; Han & St Jo 46; C & G 1st bonds 102; Pac Mail, 94; Erie preferred 55¾; Hudson 37¾; American Gold 103¾; Cal 7's 90½; Tenn 6's, [illegible]; Treasury 7 3-10 98¾; U S 5s, '74, 83½; U S 6s, '81 coupons, 93¼; U S 6s, '81, registered 93; U S 6s, '81 coupons, 93¾.

Amusements.

READINGS BY DELPHINE P. BAKER.

At Metropolitan Hall, on Tuesday evening, March 4th, 1862, at 7½ o'clock. Miss Baker will read selections from her new work, entitled

SOLON, OR THE REBELLION OF '61.

TABLE OF CHARACTERS:—Solon, The South; Nona, The North, Leader of the Rebellion; Jefferson Davis, Father of Secession; Alexander H. Stephens; Lion of Might; Gen. Beauregard, Lion of Fury; Gen. Lyon, Lion of Valor; Gen. Pillow, Wasting Blight; Father of the Federal Army—Abraham Lincoln; Father of Wars; Secretary Cameron; General Scott, Gen. McClellan, The Rising Sun; Gen. Scott, The Setting Sun; Gen. Lyon, The Comet; Gen. Fremont, The Avalanche; General Banks, The Morning Star. Admission 25 cents. Copies of the book can be had at the Hall. The proceeds to be applied to the soldiers relief fund. mh1-h307-3t

MRS. BOSTWICK'S GRAND CONCERT, Monday Eve., March 3d, 1862, AT BRYAN HALL. On which occasion will be performed ROSSINI'S GRAND TRAGIC OPERA OF "SEMIRAMIDE," IN TWO ACTS.

MRS. BOSTWICK is happy to announce the names of MRS. CASSIE MATTESON, MISS DE FELGROM, MR. DE PASSIO, MR. CHARLES SEAVERNS, MR. FRANZ STABB, Pianist, And a number of her pupils, who have kindly volunteered their services.

Between the acts, MRS. BOSTWICK will sing (by request), the song, "Thou art so Near and yet so Far," By Reichardt.

MRS. MATTESON will also sing "The Brightest Eyes"—By Stigilli.

After which will be performed a Grand Duo from Norma, by Thalberg, For Two Pianos, by Miss De Filgrom, and a young lady, an Amateur.

PROGRAMME: OPERA OF SEMIRAMIDE, SCENE—BABYLON.

1—CHORUS and QUARTETTE—of people paying homage to Semiramis, the Queen of Babylon, and desiring her to name a successor to Ninus, the late King, her husband.
2—CAVATINA by Arsaces, Commander-in-Chief of the army, with whom Semiramis is in love, but who loves Azema, Princess of the Royal Blood. Sung by Mrs. Matteson.
3—DUETT—Arsaces and Assur (Prince of the Royal Blood, murderer of Ninus), rivals for the love of the Princess Azema, and destined bride of the supposed lost Ninias. Contralto and Mr. De Passio.
4—CHORUS OF MAIDENS—with Cavatina, Semiramis vowing her devotion to Arsaces. Sung by Mrs. Bostwick.
5—CHORUS OF PRIESTS and PEOPLE—during which Semiramis ascends the throne and commands them to swear fidelity to the King, whom she is about to name to them. They swear, and she names Arsaces, as the King and her future husband.
6—DUETT—Semiramis and Arsaces, in which he swears fidelity to her, as his Queen. Soprano and Contralto.
7—DUETT—Semiramis and Assur, the latter having been an aspirant to the throne, is enraged at the appointment of Arsaces. Soprano and Mr. De Passio.
8—CAVATINA and CHORUS—Arsaces agony on discovering that he is the true Ninias, son of Ninus and Semiramis, and that his father was killed by Assur—with the consent of Semiramis (his mother), he resolves to punish the traitor. Solo Contralto.
9—DUETT—Semiramis and Arsaces, the frantic with despair at the discovery that Arsaces is her son; and filled with remorse, for the murder of her husband—Arsaces endeavors to calm her, and lead her to hope for pardon from the Gods. Mrs. Bostwick and Mrs. Matteson.
10—SOLO and CHORUS—Assur lying in wait for Arsaces at the tomb of Ninus—sees the ghost of Ninus—is affrighted and prays for pity. Solo, Mr. De Passio.
11—Semiramis, knowing the design of Assur, and not being able to inform Arsaces, prays to the shades of Ninus, to defend her son, and have pity upon her. Prayer, Soprano.
12—TRIO—Arsaces, Assur and Semiramis in the tomb. Arsaces kills Semiramis, mistaking her for Assur. Amateurs.
13—FINALE—Triumphal Chorus of the people, who arrest Assur, crown Arsaces King of Babylon, and celebrate his nuptials with Azema.

Tickets fifty cents, to be obtained at Root & Cady's Music Store, 95 Clark street; Higgins', Randolph street; at Bauer's; at the Hotels, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

The Piano Fortes used on this occasion are kindly loaned by Messrs. Root & Cady. mh1-h316-2t

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock........Curtain rises at 7½.

Second and last week of the accomplished Tragedienne, MISS ANNETTE INCE.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT PLAY. The Marble Heart! The Marble Heart

MONDAY EVENING, March 3d, 1862, will be produced in magnificent style, the celebrated Romance of THE MARBLE HEART OR, THE SCULPTOR'S DREAM.

Aspasia, Lais, Phryne, (Marble Statues of the Sculptor's Dream) ... Miss Ince, ... Miss Jarvis, ... Miss Houser; Thea, a Slave; Marie, a Poet Orphan ... Miss INCE. Diogenes, the Philosopher; Volage, the Editor ... Mr. Myers. Phedias, Raphael, Sculptors ... Mr. Prior.

The play will be presented in magnificent style, with all its Exciting Effects.

The performance will terminate with a Grand Dance ... Miss Jennie Hight.

More Novelties in preparation.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. Children's Class every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Thursday night for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars. Post Office Box 1862. au28-g27-6m

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A few thousand oak and ash Hoop Poles for sale at $13.00 per M. Apply to GEO. W. WOOD, 110 West Water street, between Madison and Washington sts. mh1-n314-3t

FOR SALE—A stock of Jewelry, Fixtures, &c. together with a good established business in one of the best locations in Chicago. Part cash will be necessary, the remainder on time if satisfactorily secured. Address Post Office Box 4227. fe28-n178-3t

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city property, a Steam Flouring Mill and Saw Mill, sixteen miles from Chicago, with twelve acres of land and two small houses, and a fine stream of water running across the land. A first rate location for a Distillery. The mill and land will be disposed of together or separately. Inquire at the office of F. W. OLCOTT & CO., corner of Canal and Washington street. fe25-n157-1w

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE. A second hand, 25 horse power Engine and Boiler, all complete. Inquire of S. MAYO, corner Twelfth and Lumber streets, or address Post Office Box 4415 Chicago, Ill. fe24-n-38-1m

FOR SALE—The Schooner Gem, now lying in the river. Also, the Schooner Norman, now lying at the Port of Oswego, N.Y. Inquire of J. K. BOTSFORD, 109 Lake street. fe25-n13-1w

COW AND CALF FOR SALE. A fine Devon Cow, with heifer Calf, five months old. Apply to F. H. Cutting, 304 West Lake street, after 5 o'clock P. M. fe25-n1-8-1w

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—A fresh and well selected stock of Drugs and Medicines, &c., finely fitted up in a first class new store, for sale on most favorable terms. The house is doing a very good business, and the owner wishes to sell, as he is physically unable to do business. Building to rent or sell. Address Dr. R. J. STOUGH, Geneseo, Ill. fe24-n53-1w

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The House and Lot No. 217 Wabash avenue, now occupied by T. B. Carter, is now offered for sale on favorable terms. If not sold within a few weeks, the house will be rented. Possession given on the first of May. ASHER CARTER, Assignee of T. B. Car. fe13-n824-5w

FOR SALE.—For sale for cash or on time, 100 feet on Washington street by 140 on Margaret street. Very desirable residence property. Apply to J. LEWIS LEE, 82 Clark street, corner of Lake. de31-h1-1y

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A large Warehouse at New Lenox Station, on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, about 25 miles from Chicago, between Mokena and Joliet, together with Steam Engine, Boiler, Scales and Corn Sheller, with the same. Price $2,000—$500 cash and the balance in three, if desired, at ten per cent. interest. If not sold within a few weeks the same will be for rent. Apply GEO. W. NEWCOMB, No. 80 Dearborn street, Room 10. fe14-n922-1m

10 HORSE POWER.—A New Eastern made Stationary Steam Engine, with pump and heater, for sale cheap for cash. Apply to J. T. NOYES, 28 Market street. fe17-n93-1m

To Rent.

HOTEL TO LET—(Unfurnished) The Billings House, Keokuk, Iowa, four stories brick, 160x50 feet, 70 bed rooms, situated on Main street near the steamboat landing and Union Railroad depot. Has rented for $4,500, but terms now to suit the hard times. Next to St Louis, Keokuk is probably destined to become the most important commercial and business city above Memphis, and a rare chance is now offered to hotel keepers as ever. Last summer the house were over crowded with custom. Address, Ben Johnson, Owego, Tioga county, N.Y., or H. Scott Howell, Keokuk. fe14-n937-1m

TO RENT—In the West Division, very desirable Rooms for two families at the corner of Green and Fulton streets. Also, a three story Brick Dwelling House, delightfully situated in the vicinity of Union Park. Apply to J. F. NORTON, 100 Washington street, Room No. 6. ap6-1y

TO RENT—New and second hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, No. 99 Clark street. ja18-h30-1y

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS AND OTHERS.—To Rent, Store No. 12 State street, near Water street. Also, the Store 115 Dearborn street, and offices and lodging rooms. B. F. SHERMAN, Room 8, at 114 Dearborn street. fe5-n471

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS

TO RENT—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up stairs), near Clark street. [ap12-h2-1y]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A few persons can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board at the National House, No. 287 State street. mh1-n327-1w

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 49 Van Buren street, third door east of State street. fe23-n11-1w

BOARDING—At 228 and 32 South Clark street. Pleasant front rooms for gentlemen and their wives, and for single gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated on reasonable terms. The house is located within a few moments walk of the Post Office. [illegible]

BOARDING.—Board and pleasant rooms to be had at reasonable rates at GAGE HOUSE, corner State and Twelfth streets. Day boarders also received. L. A. JACKSON, Proprietor. ja8-h766-1w

BOARDING.—A pleasant suit and a single room to rent with board, in a private family, at 101 Wabash avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets. [illegible]

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale on favorable terms. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels. J. G. HOBBY, 9 Board of Trade Building. ap6-h7-1y

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

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The Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1862.

GOOD NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

Our dispatches from Washington announce that Gen. Buell telegraphs the President from Tennessee that he regards the rebellion in that State as about crushed. The President has consequently sent Hon. Andy Johnson to Nashville to organize a provisional State government.

COLUMBUS EVACUATED.

We think we are safe in saying at last that Columbus has been evacuated, at any rate Commodore Foote sends a dispatch to Washington to that effect, and that the Federal forces would probably occupy that place yesterday. The wires are down on the Cairo line and we have no information direct from there.

DEATH OF GEN. LANDER.

The death of Gen. Fred W. Lander, announced in our dispatches this morning, will cast a deep shade of sorrow over our whole country. He was in truth a right gallant soldier and noble gentleman. Few men in our army can supply his place. He falls a victim to the Ball's Bluff blunder, where he was seriously wounded, and from which he has never recovered. His heroism has kept him in the field when he should have been in the hospital, and he thus dies with his harness on.

GEN. BANKS' MOVEMENT ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

At last we have full and complete explanation of the mystery that at first pertained to the order of Secretary Stanton, restricting the publication of military news of a nature to give information to the enemy. We stated our belief that it was but temporary in its bearing, and later comes the official announcement to that effect. The order still remains sufficiently in force, however, to serve as a check upon that undue display of newspaper enterprise which is more calculated to further the purposes of the rebels than the ends of the Federal Government. There can be no longer any doubt why the order was promulgated. It was issued on Tuesday. On the previous day, as we now learn, a most important movement and change in the lines of our army on the Potomac really took place, Gen. Banks' division crossed the river at Harper's Ferry by a pontoon bridge, and driving back the advance posts of the enemy, who made only feeble resistance, are now in occupation of a strong position on Loudon Heights commanding both sides of the river at the point where the Shenandoah empties into the Potomac. Gen. Banks also holds Charlestown and Bolivar, giving our right wing a firm hold on the sacred soil of Virginia. There will be no Ball's Bluff about it this time. This movement was of such importance that it took place under Gen. McClellan's own eye. Our forces now rest in the immediate vicinity of the enemy at Winchester, where it is said the rebel left wing, under Gen. Jackson and Kirby Smith had been recently reinforced. The position of Gen. Banks is now most favorable for the security of operations for the repair of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and probably means something more than this merely defensive measure. Secretary Stanton doubtless desired as long as possible to detain this information from general news channels, and our Washington dispatch informs us that it met with his hearty disapproval the publication of the intelligence in the New York papers of Friday the 28th, received in dispatches via Baltimore. The Federal armies are preparing for operations in Virginia of which Lander's late achievements are a brilliant presage, and this movement of Banks, as it may prove, a speedy forerunner. The loyal press will not deserve that name if it fails entirely to second the plans of our leaders by that discreet reticence which experience has proven the best aid to military movements.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S COLUMN.

MATTERS ON THE CUMBERLAND.

Dover and Clarksville---The Order for Impressing Negroes.

[From our own Reporter.]

Clarksville, February 24th, 1862.

When the Federal troops invested Fort Donelson, the enemy were about to make a call for negroes to aid in its defense, and Gen. Grant's promptness only foiled them. One old man here tells me that they estimated they could raise 4,000 in two days, they are so plenty in this vicinity. The enemy commenced building this Fort in April, but there has been times during last fall when only *eight men* were in it.

John Bell, in his large iron mill, near here, destroyed by our troops, worked two thousand negroes turning out balls and shells for the South. The hardest blow that the South has received is in cutting them off from this and other iron works that line the Cumberland river, for it was from these that they derived their chief supply. A merchant in Dover gave me the following prices for goods in this place. Corn 60 cents, tea $4 a pound, pork 10 cents, calico 50 cents a yard, domestics 30 cents, wheat $1.40 a bushel, flour $10 a barrel, sugar 10 cents a pound, potatoes $1 a bushel, 25 cents a spool for white thread, pins 15 cents a row, and coffee at no price. He says they have not seen a pound, until our army came, in eight months.

Clarksville, where I am now indicting this letter, one of the prettiest towns I have ever visited. It lays up high, on the north bank of the Cumberland river, and is neat, tasty and clean. The citizens came very near having a fight with Floyd and his gang, for he was determined to destroy the city, but they prevented him. He came here from Fort Donelson on the steamer Anderson, and Pillow came in on horseback, and Buckner and Johnson *did not come at all.* Floyd and Pillow only stopped long enough to order the bridge and city burned, and left post haste for Nashville.

This city, in times of peace, has 5,000 inhabitants. It is lighted with gas. There are ten negroes to one white man, and the streets are crowded with them, and they make no secret of begging every officer or soldier to help them away. One told me that "Massa Lincoln said every man should earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, and gorra mighty massa, if dat don't mean de niggers, den I'se mistaken."

Over half of them have no masters, they having send South on the arrival of our army. There was one old man here who was open and bold for the Union, but as he was over seventy, and could do no harm, they were ashamed to touch him, and the old man wept like a child when he saw the Stars and Stripes, and said he prayed God that he might never see it depart. It is horrible to hear Union men tell what they have endured at the hands of these Southern blood-hounds. They have been insulted and kicked, but dare not say one word. Many of them told me they had stood nights and watched the North Star, wondering if the loyal millions of the North would ever come. You ought to see these Union men now. They laugh as they walk the streets, heads up, and look as defiant and saucy as possible, while the secesh hang their heads and skulk off out of sight.

The following is the order originally served upon dwellers and slave-owners hereabouts, for the furnishing of slaves to work for the Confederacy. The date marks the time of the commencement of the fortifications on the Tennessee and Cumberland, now ours, which were intended to render Tennessee impregnable to invasion by the river. The order has an historical importance:

Clarksville, Nov. 29, 1861.

The bearer of this is authorized to give notice to send immediately to this post one-half the available male force you may own in your own right or control. Let them be furnished with one week's provisions and bed clothes sufficient to keep them comfortable, with any of the following tools you may possess: Axes, picks, grubbing-hoes, spades and shovels.

The force must be at Clarksville by 10 o'clock a. m. Tuesday morning next.

One dollar per day will be paid for each hand by the Confederate States.

Nothing but imperative necessity causes this